THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

Foreign Missionary Resident of Tsinan Describes Sino-Japanese Clash

American Attitude Toward Japan's Activities!

Why Chiang Kai-shek Didn't Fight the Japanese

Japan's Military Adventure a Great Blunder

By Miles W. Vaughn

United Press Correspondent in Japan

The Nationalist Conflict with Imperialism

By Chen Kung-po

Chang Tso-ling's Alleged Secret Treaties with the Japanese

By J. B. P.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1928

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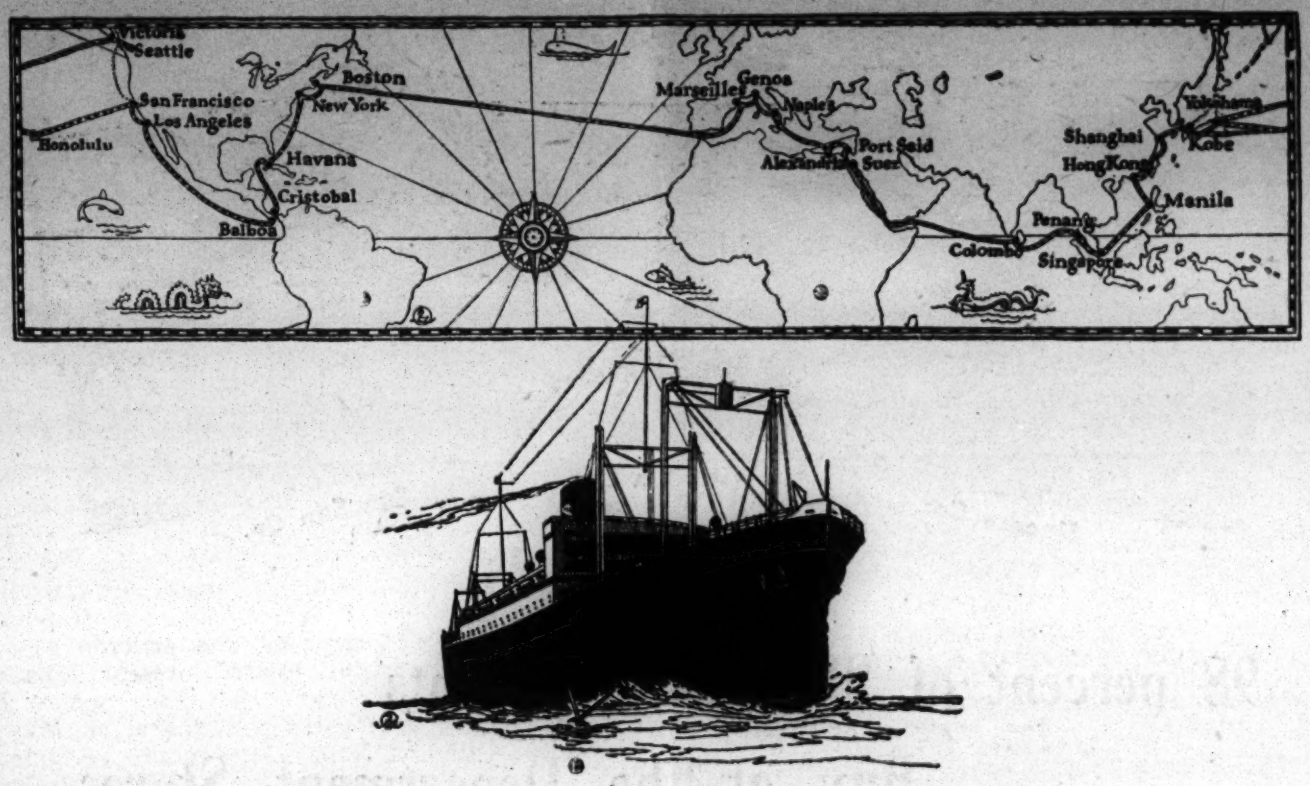

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AMERICAN ATTITUDE TOWARD JAPAN'S ACTIVITIES

OWING to the lack of an official statement on the subject it has been necessary for several thousand American residents in the Far East and many more thousands of Chinese and Japanese to depend upon more or less indefinite news reports from Washington regarding the attitude of the American Government toward present Japanese activities in China. The *Shun Pao*, one of the leading Chinese newspapers in Shanghai on May 26 published a dispatch from Peking quoting an "influential American," presumably the American Minister, Mr. John Van Antwerp MacMurray as stating "that it is not convenient for the American Government to do anything regarding the killing of Chinese by the Japanese in Tsinan, though America expresses her deepest sympathy with the Chinese. However, as to Japanese policy toward Manchuria and Japan's contention of special interests in that area, and Japanese military activities in Shantung province, America's attitude is that this constitutes a violation of the Washington Treaty. Mr. Kellogg, the American Secretary of State is expected shortly to issue a statement." Then on May 26 the *Kuo Min* (Nanking official) news agency, issued the following to the local foreign and Chinese press:

(*Kuo Min News Agency*)

Washington, May 26—Mr. Frank Lee, resident representative of the Nationalist Government in Washington, had a conference with Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of State on the Sino-Japanese situation yesterday. Mr. Johnson confirmed the attitude of the State Department that,

1—America regards Manchuria as Chinese territory.

2—America does not recognize that Japan has any special rights and interests in Manchuria.

3—America regards the Nine-Power Treaty signed at Washington in 1922 as binding upon Japan and all the signatory Powers.

4—It is reported that the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, in an interview with Secretary of State Kellogg, denied that Japan wishes to establish a protectorate over Manchuria.

PROBABLY the most definite information which has been received in the Far East regarding the recent Japanese pronouncement pertaining to Manchuria, was contained in a dispatch to the *Japan Advertiser* from its Washington Correspondent, Mr. Frederic William Wile. This dispatch, which appeared in the *Advertiser* on May 21 was as follows:

By Frederic William Wile,

Staff Correspondent, The Japan Advertiser,

Washington, May 19.—Definite indications have been forthcoming from Washington official quarters that the United States does not and prospectively will not recognize

any claim on the part of Japan to special interests in Manchuria.

It has been pointed out that this always has been the American position, based not only on the Open Door policy laid down by Secretary of State John Hay and restated by Charles Evans Hughes, but particularly by the "cancellation" of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement to which Japan assented at the Washington Conference. The notes on which this agreement was based recognized certain special Japanese interests in Manchuria.

Washington also holds that the Nine Power and Four Power treaties negotiated at Washington in 1921 and 1922 bind all the signatories to respect the territorial integrity of China. The United States Government recognizes Manchuria as Chinese territory.

U. S. Not Consulted

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, the Japanese Ambassador to Washington, did not consult the State Department before the Manchurian proclamation. The approval of the United States was not sought. Until the situation is clarified by further developments and more concrete evidence of Japan's exact purposes no formal expression of America's attitude will be made.

The Manchurian development has mounted to a place of conspicuous prominence in the entire American press, which publishes the news with headlines suggesting that one of the most far-reaching diplomatic crises in the Far East since the World War now has arisen.

The imminence of the fall of Peking evokes the view that the United States probably will not hesitate to recognize the de facto Nationalist Government, though everything depends upon its assurances with regard to the safety and rights of American citizens. Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg remains ready to negotiate for the revision of the treaties with respect to China as soon as legitimate negotiators are visible in China.

Manchurian developments are engaging the earnest attention of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Senator William E. Borah, Republican of Idaho, the chairman, calls it "a bold move," and indicates that in the near future he will have something more to say about it. Borah is acknowledged as an advocate of the Chinese Nationalists.

THEN on Monday, May 27 the *Shun Pao* printed another dispatch from its Peking correspondent stating that the "State Department had replied to an inquiry by a 'certain' Senator that America did not approve of what Japan has done in China; that America has never recognized any of Japan's alleged special rights in Manchuria and Mongolia; that what are known as Japan's 'special rights' in these territories were 'self-made' by the Japanese themselves and are not recognized internationally. Such claims by the Japanese have no basis under the Washington Conference Treaties and that America and all the other Powers signatory to that treaty must recognize and observe its conditions. In reference to the Japanese contention that America has also interfered in the internal affairs of other nations (refers apparently to the Japanese statement pertaining to American activities in Nicaragua) hence Japan has a right to follow a similar course in respect to China, the spokesman of the State Department declared that this has nothing whatever to do with the present situation in China. America does not hate Japan and America is not favoring China, but any signatory Power to the Washington Conference Treaties is bound to observe the conditions of the Treaty and America will not tolerate any violation of the Treaty by any Power." In view of the foregoing reports regarding the attitude of the American Government it is hoped that the State Department will shortly make a definite declaration on the subject and send same to the Far East for publication. What apparently has happened is that during Mr. Kellogg's conference with the newspaper correspondents, he made some statement about the status of Manchuria under the Washington Conference Treaties, which stirred up a considerable commotion in Japan, for the Japanese newspapers suddenly launched an attack on Mr. Kellogg insinuating that he had no business interfering with Japanese activities in China in view of present American activities in Nicaragua.

THE ONLY other indication of American policy toward the present situation China was provided on May 18 when Mr. E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General at Shanghai, acting on behalf of the American Minister at Peking, Mr. John Van Antwerp MacMurray, presented to Mr. Hwang Fu, the Nationalist Foreign Minister the following "personal communication."

My dear General Hwang:

The American Minister has telegraphed requesting me to place in your hands the following message as from him:

'In reply to a telegram I addressed to Your Excellency on May 7th expressing anxiety as to the protection of American citizens at Tsinan, you were good enough to assure me by a telegram of May 8th that I need feel no anxiety.

'It has, however, been the regular policy of the American Government to advise its nationals to withdraw from zones of actual hostilities where they may be exposed either to the accidents of civil warfare or to the possibility of attack by irresponsible soldiery, and to retire to places where they may be protected. That such advice has been warranted is evidenced by the fact that one (Dr. Seymour) has been murdered in cold blood at Tsining under circumstances of which I have already had occasion to advise you; one (Mrs. Hobart) has been killed at Taian by rifle fire under circumstances not thus far known; and one (Dr. Osborn) was abducted and for several weeks held under arrest for no known reason.

'At the present juncture, the course of military events threatens to involve this part of China, and I take this occasion to invite your attention to the fact that the central point of refuge for several thousand American citizens is at Tientsin, where the American Government has stationed defensive forces and may have the responsibility of protecting its citizens.

'As you no doubt realize the commingling of all nationalities within the safety zone established at Tientsin creates a situation in which any threat to the security of that area involves a threat to all within it, indiscriminately: and the American forces have, as a matter of practical necessity, to share with the forces of other powers the responsibility of assuring the inviolability of the protected area.

'You may of course rely upon it that the American forces will seek scrupulously to avoid embarrassing any Chinese military operations, and that the earnest hope of our military Commander-in-Chief is to insure the complete safety of our nationals without resort to arms. I should be less frank than I believe the occasion demands, if I were not to make clear that lawless, uncontrolled elements, or armed forces, cannot be permitted to come into daily contact with our nationals in certain prescribed areas. It is with a view to obviating the possibility of any collision, that I am impelled, out of abundance of caution, to present for your consideration the delicacy of the situation in Tientsin in the hope that you may find it possible to insure that only troops and commanders of unquestioned loyalty to China's welfare may be employed in the event of any operations in the neighborhood of Tientsin; and further that all Commanders be fully informed as to the real nature and object of such protective military measures as it has been deemed necessary for the American forces to adopt in that area.'

I remain, my dear General Hwang,
Yours very sincerely
(Signed) Edwin S. Cunningham."

REPORT REGARDING AMERICAN ATTITUDE MISLEADING!

THE *North-China Daily News*, British official newspaper in Shanghai on May 21 printed on its first news page a copy of a telegram allegedly received by "an American business firm in Shanghai" the telegram stating that "the American Government's position is that Japan is acting within her rights in Shantung." A copy of this dispatch in the British newspaper here was

telegraphed to papers in North China by *Reuters* and aroused considerable speculation in official and unofficial circles in Peking as indicated in a *United Press* dispatch from Peking which appeared in the *North-China Star* of Tientsin on Wednesday, May 23. The *United Press* dispatch stated that "Many Americans in Peking believe that the report from Shanghai is misleading which quotes a cable received by an American business-firm as stating that 'The United States Government's position is that Japan is acting within her right in protecting her nationals' lives and property in Shantung.' It is believed that this statement implies that the American and Japanese policies in China are identical. But it is pointed out that the American Legation in Peking is under the same orders which were issued last year, instructing the Legation to withdraw from Peking if there is real danger, and to advise all American civilians to withdraw. It is apparent that the American Government does not intend to run the risk of another 'Tsinan incident' but prefers to withdraw its citizens from Peking if there is danger of any clash with Chinese troops. It is understood that American military commanders in North China are instructed to protect American citizens, but only in order to withdraw them to places of safety or outside the country if necessary." This telegram by the *United Press* based upon authentic information regarding American policy tends to clear up the mystery of the source of the telegram which appeared in the *North China Daily News* in Shanghai on May 21. In view of the fact that another Washington dispatch somewhat similar in content appeared in the *Osaka Mainichi*, one of the leading Japanese newspapers published in Osaka, Japan, it is now generally believed in Shanghai that the dispatch allegedly received by "an American firm" in Shanghai really originated in Japanese sources in Washington and was sent to Shanghai for the purpose of creating a false impression regarding American policy in connection with the present situation.

BRITISH ATTITUDE TOWARD JAPAN'S ACTION

WHEN the Japanese Government on May 18 issued its statement with particular reference to Manchuria, the world at large read it as being an announcement that Japan intended to inaugurate a protectorate over said province. In the course of its statement the Tokyo government said: "Should the situation become so menacing as to threaten the peace and order of Manchuria, the Japanese government on their part, may possibly be constrained to take appropriate and effective steps for the maintenance of peace and order in Manchuria." This declaration was followed by a definite statement by the Japanese Minister in Peking to Generalissimo Chang Tso-ling that he had better go back to Manchuria with his forces while he was still undefeated-the Japanese giving point to the advice by announcing that they did not intend to let a defeated army of Chinese pass beyond the Great Wall. In the meantime Japan began concentrating every available military unit around Mukden. Chang Tso-ling, however, replied that he had decided to stay and fight. Whether or not Japan really intends to establish a protectorate over Manchuria immediately became a world-wide question. Responsible Japanese spokesmen have reiterated that Japan does not intend to establish such a protectorate. Lieutenant-General Hata, Vice Minister for War, interviewed at Tokyo May 23 by *Reuter*, said "Nothing is further from our minds." General Hata added: "The world may rest assured that any troops sent to Manchuria will be withdrawn at the earliest possible opportunity, the same as in 1926 on the conclusion of the rebellion of General Kuo Sung-ling against Marshal Chang Tso-ling." Premier Baron Tanaka, president of the Seiyukai (Government party) in an address at a mass meeting in Tokyo on May 25 after saying, "We also found it necessary to pay attention to the security of Manchuria," said, "The Japanese Government has no intention whatever of interfering with Chinese domestic affairs, and Japan is endeavoring merely to safeguard her rights and interests there." As was only natural, Japan's attitude as regards Manchuria has been keenly watched in Great Britain. On May 23 in the House of Commons Colonel Sir Walter de Frece, a Conservative, asked whether, in view of the importance of Chinese trade with Great Britain, the British Government would inform both contending parties in China that its attitude of self-defense was unaltered and that it did not intend to associate itself with the military operations of other Powers in China or Manchuria. Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary replied that Great Britain did not intend to be involved in any form of intervention. The Foreign Secretary and the Under Secretary '(Mr. Locker Lampson)' however, both side-stepped pertinent questions that were asked by various members. Commander Kenworthy, a Laborite, enquired whether Sir Austen was aware "that the status of Manchuria was likely to be altered and whether he had any assurance from the Japanese Government as regards British trade there. The Foreign Secretary replied that he "was not aware of the statement made in the first part of the question." Sir Austen characterised as "premature" a subsequent statement by Commander Kenworthy that, if the Japanese established a protectorate in Manchuria, it would be very necessary for Britain to have the "open door." The same subject was brought up in the House of Commons the following day when Commander Kenworthy asked whether the British Government was satisfied that the interests of British traders were being preserved in Shantung and Manchuria and whether any steps were being taken to watch these interests. Mr. Locker-Lampson replied that "it was explicitly explained by Japan that the reason for her action was not to involve Manchuria in a civil war." Commander Kenworthy also suggested that there was danger of a virtual Japanese protectorate in Manchuria, and asked where British Treaty rights came in then. Mr. Locker Lampson replied that he did not agree with the questioner. In the meantime the world is watching to see whether Japan intends to "grab" Manchuria, as it did Korea in 1910.

WHY CHIANG KAI-SHEK DIDN'T FIGHT THE JAPANESE

MR. ARTHUR BRISBANE, chief editorial writer for the *Hearst Press*, whose international political philosophy is all bound up in the phrase that everybody should stay at home and attend to his own business, recently wrote an editorial ridiculing the Chinese for permitting a small force of Japanese troops to hold Tsinan against a much more numerous Chinese army. An extract from Mr. Brisbane's editorial was cabled to Shanghai and appeared in the *North-China Daily News* as follows:

> "After the loud boasts and threats of the Chinese the spectacle of 3,000 Japanese holding Tsinan while there were 300,000 seasoned Chinese troops within three days march of that city and while at the same time China was imploring the assistance of Washington and Geneva, has placed China in a ridiculous position."

Mr. Brisbane's editorial apparently was based

upon the original Japanese reports which were cabled to the United States to the effect that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had ordered an attack upon the Japanese at Tsinan and had been repulsed despite the fact that the Nationalist troops greatly outnumbered the Japanese. This of course was exactly contrary to what actually happened at Tsinan for instead of ordering an attack upon the Japanese, Gen. Chiang exercised every possible effort to prevent his troops from attacking the Japanese and has suffered considerably in his relations with his troops for this very reason. After the initial outbreak between the Japanese and Chinese troops within the so-called commercial area of the city, the Nationalist soldiers as well as the under officers were eager to attack the Japanese and it wouldn't have required more than a nod from the Nationalist Generalissimo and the war would have been on. The facts in the situation are that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek showed great strength of character in resisting the practically unanimous desire of his soldiers to launch an attack on the Japanese and wipe them out—which is exactly what would have happened, for the Nationalists could have brought up their artillery and quickly demolished the Japanese barricades in the streets.

OWING to the conflicting statements it is impossible to determine at this time just what happened to start the fight in Tsinan, the Chinese claiming that the Japanese killed a Nationalist officer who wandered into the Japanese barricaded section, while the Japanese claim that the Nationalist soldiers started looting a Japanese shop and when ordered to stop, fired on the Japanese troops. A foreigner (either an American or a Britisher) who is a member of the faculty of Shantung Christian University, located a short distance from the commercial area of Tsinan recently contributed an excellent article on the Tsinan affair to the *Shanghai Times* (reprinted in full elsewhere in this issue of *The Review*) which gives the following version of the beginning of the trouble:

> "Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, who had come to the city, had ordered his troops to keep well away from the Japanese areas in order to try and avoid trouble. But on that morning, (May 3) firing was heard in the settlement, and it soon became evident that serious fighting, bomb-throwing etc. was going on between the Chinese and Japanese. Even today (May 20) it is difficult to know exactly how the fracas began, but it seems clear that some of the Nationalist soldiers attempted to get into the area protected by the Japanese, were refused admission and were fired on by the Japanese, after which general retaliation began on both sides. The smouldering fires of hatred burst into a flame and on the 3rd and 4th it is certain that there were many casualties....."

The accuracy of this report of the beginning of the trouble at Tsinan seems to be borne out in the recent action of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in ordering the dismissal of Gen. Ho Yao-tsu, one of the Nationalist subordinate commanders, whose troops wandered into the area which was protected by the Japanese. The reason for Gen. Ho's dismissal as announced by the Nationalist Government, was that Gen. Ho had violated the orders of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek against permitting Nationalist troops to enter the commercial section of the city where the Japanese troops were stationed behind barbed-wire and sand-bag barricades. Still further evidence that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek did everything possible to avoid a clash is contained in the statement of Mr. Lo Chia-luen, Educational Commissioner for the War Area who was in Tsinan at the time of the incident. According to Mr. Lo's statement which appeared in *The Review* on May 26,

> I was informed by a Nationalist officer that a clash had occurred between the Japanese and Nationalist soldiers. Hurriedly I headed for Gen. Chiang's headquarters where, upon my arrival, I found him writing on a large-sized white cloth these words in Chinese, 'Avoid Conflict at all Costs. All soldiers Return to their Original Stations.' This order was immediately circulated. My inquiry as to the causes of the conflict brought me the answer that it was started when some Japanese soldiers interfered with and killed several Chinese who were plastering slogan posters. The Japanese soldiers also fired into crowds of onlookers killing several of them."

THIS happened on May 3, sometime before noon, but apparently there had been some trouble on the previous day, for according to the report by Mr. Lo Chia-luen a Chinese officer had been killed and some 10 street lecturers had been arrested by the Japanese. Some of these were later released, but the news of these events was suppressed by Chiang Kai-shek for fear of inflaming his troops. All evidence by foreign observers who were present when the Nationalists entered Tsinan is to the effect that there was no anti-foreignism in evidence on the part of the Nationalist troops and since nothing happened the first day, Gen. Chiang called on the Japanese and requested the withdrawal of their troops and removal of their barricades which were proving a source of friction to the Chinese soldiers in marching through the city. The Japanese apparently complied with Gen. Chiang's request for the removal of some of the barricades either on the night of May 1 or May 2, for the Japanese give this as evidence that a Chinese plot to attack them existed. However, further evidence that the Nationalist officials were bending every possible effort to avoid trouble is provided by the presence in Tsinan of Mr. Hwang Fu, the Nationalist Foreign Minister who accompanied Gen. Chiang into Tsinan on May 1. It has been alleged that Mr. Hwang Fu had previously entered into a sort of "gentleman's agreement" with the Japanese military whereby the Japanese had agreed to send only some 300 troops to Tsinan for the protection of their interests and that the Nationalists had in turn promised to exert every possible effort to prevent interference with the Japanese residents of the city. The presence of the Chinese Foreign Minister in Tsinan would seem to indicate that he was there for the purpose of seeing that the agreement was observed. But something happened: Either Gen. Ho Yao-tsu's troops violated the Generalissimo's orders and entered the Japanese area and provoked trouble, or the Japanese provoked the trouble as indicated in the Chinese reports. The truth probably will never be known, but that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalist officials generally exerted every possible effort to prevent trouble prior to the arrival of the Nationalist troops; and after the clash occurred, did everything possible to get their main troops out of the area, seems fairly well established.

IT IS therefore distinctly unfair to charge the Nationalists with cowardice in permitting a small force of Japanese troops to drive the Nationalist troops out of Tsinan and hold up the Nationalist advance on Peking. As Mr. Timperley, the *Manchester Guardian* correspondent who was in Tsinan at the time, explained, the situation in his dispatches which appeared in *The Review* on May 19, the very presence of the Japanese troops on Chinese soil in the Capital of Shantung Province, where there is no foreign concession, made trouble inevitable because of the fact that the Nationalists have always looked upon the Japanese as supporters of their major enemy, Marshal Chang Tso-ling. After the clash occurred, the Chinese officials in Tsinan immediately interpreted the Japanese action

as intended for the purpose of preventing Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's troops from proceeding to the north in pursuit of the fleeing Northern troops, because Gen. Fukuda the Japanese Commander-in-Chief immediately issued orders to the Chinese to evacuate the entire Tsinan area and immediately seized the railway station and established guards along the tracks of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway which the Nationalists had to use in their northern advance through Tsinan. In addition to this the Japanese sent a force to the Yellow River bridge about ten miles north of Tsinan and blew up the southern approach to the bridge which had been only slightly damaged by the retreating Northern troops. Several days later Gen. Fukuda sent word to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek that the Japanese would not permit the Nationalists to use the Tientsin-Pukow Railway unless Gen. Chiang immediately complied with the Japanese ultimatum of May 7 to the effect that the Nationalists should immediately dismiss and punish several high officers and disarm all of Chiang Kai-shek's troops which were in the immediate vicinity of Tsinan at the time of the clash and in addition immediately evacuate an area of 20 li about the city and along the railway. The Chinese naturally interpreted this as a Japanese move to block Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's advance northward along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and when Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang held a conference with Gen. Chiang near Taian a few days later it was the concensus of opinion that this was the Japanese motive. It was then that Gen. Chiang decided to place his troops which had already succeeded in getting past Tsinan and across the Yellow River under the command of Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang and Gen. Feng immediately returned to the front on the Peking-Hankow Railway in order to assume command of the allied Northern expedition. In the meantime Gen. Chiang remained at Taian, about 40 miles southward of Tsinan and directed the advance of his troops around Tsinan through the mountains to the West in order to avoid further conflicts with the Japanese. Owing to the control of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway by the Japanese it was necessary for Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to ship his heavy war equipment and ammunition back over the Lung-Hai Railway and Peking-Hankow lines to the Northern front in Chihli province, a circuitous route of several hundred miles. This explains the delay of approximately one mouth in the Nationalist advance which gave Marshal Chang Tso-ling an opportunity to withdraw his troops and reorganize for the defense of the Peking-Tientsin area.

IN VIEW of these various circumstances, the Nationalists almost unanimously look upon the Japanese intervention and ensuing activities in Shantung as a plot to prevent the overthrow of Marshal Chang Tso-ling. This explains why Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang have done all possible to prevent a clash with the Japanese at this time, knowing full well that it would mean war with Japan and possibly a breaking up of the entire Nationalist movement. The Nationalists believe that General-Baron Tanaka, the present Japanese Premier and Foreign Minister, who is a member of the military-imperialist clique, which was responsible for the Twenty-One Demands of 1915, has precipitated the present situation for two purposes: First, to block the coming into power of Chinese Nationalism; and second to bolster up the waning strength of the Japanese military party which has been plotting for more than a quarter of a century to establish its political control upon the continent of Asia, but which in recent years has felt its strength being undermined by the liberal and democratic elements in Japan. The clash between the Nationalist troops and Japanese military in Shantung has produced a deep impression upon the Chinese throughout the country, North and South, and anyone familiar with public opinion now prevailing knows that the military and student classes favor war with Japan. Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang is reported to have told his troops which were demanding immediate war with Japan, that they should wait for another ten years, while one of the Chinese newspapers quoted Chiang Kai-shek as declaring in a recent address to his troops at Hsuchowfu that China would be ready for war with any imperialistic power in three years. There can be little question but what Japan's action at Tsinan, particularly the ruthlessness of Gen. Fukuda's activities for several days following the initial clash, have had the effect of sowing more deeply the seeds of hatred and suspicion which the Chinese generally entertain toward the Japanese. The National Educational Conference in Nanking which was held immediately following the Tsinan incident voted unanimously to establish military training in all Government schools above the grade of middle school and to inaugurate Boy Scout activities in the primary and middle schools. This is but one indication of the present tendency. The Chinese chambers of commerce and trade organizations all over the land have embarked upon a broad plan of encouragement of native industries which can have but one ultimate purpose—making China independent of Japan, financially and economically. From a diplomatic standpoint, the Tsinan incident has caused the Chinese people to look again toward the West for assistance—and it is not altogether impossible that China may shortly re-establish diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, especially if Japan continues her activities in Manchuaia. However all Nationalist leaders as well as the merchant classes realize that immediate war would be disastrous and are counselling patience and forbearance for the present. In taking this course the Nationalist leaders are deserving of the highest possible praise for if they can put over the Nationalist movement now there is a possibility of uniting the country and embarking upon the reconstruction of the nation. By no means is it correct to state that the Nationalist Army followed a cowardly course at Tsinan. The course followed there was the highest possible form of statesmanship and they should be given full credit for it, regardless of the motives which inspired the Japanese in sending their troops into the province.

THE FAR EASTERN REVIEW AND THE TSINAN AFFAIR

HAVING covered practically all other phases of the Tsinan affair, we now come to Mr. George E. Sokolsky and the *Far Eastern Review*, the latter being a pro-Japanese journal published in Shanghai by Mr. George Bronson Rea. Mr. Rea, however, spends most of his time in the United States where he lectures before trade organizations urging a "strong" American policy of cooperation with Japan in the exploitation of China. Mr. Sokolsky, who is listed as the associate editor of the publication remains in Shanghai and does the editing. So much for the setting: Now we come to the May issue of said publication, not the least interesting part of which is the advertising section which contains exactly 26½ pages of Japanese ads, the Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria Railway

being the most liberal user of space. Incidentally the *Far Eastern Review* is the only publication in China not actually owned by the Japanese in which the large Japanese banks and industrial institutions place advertising. But we are not particularly interested in the advertising and only mention it as a sort of background for what is to follow. The leading article, which was written by Mr. Sokolsky, the associate editor, is devoted to the Tsinan incident and contains on the front page a picture of Baron Tanaka, the Japanese Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is attired most appropriately in a military uniform. The article which surrounds the picture and extends over into the magazine for several pages, purports to present a "documented statement of the incident." One of the sub-heads explains that China's case "was spoiled by her Minister of Foreign Affairs (Hwang Fu)" who is alleged to have had some kind of an understanding with the Japanese in accordance with which the Japanese were only to send a small force to Tsinan as a sort of face-saving proposition and in consequence of this the Nationalists had agreed not to interfere with Japanese interests in Tsinan or elsewhere in Shantung Province. Mr. Hwang Fu is alleged to have informed the Nationalist Government of some such understanding, the number of Japanese troops to be sent to Tsinan being between 300 and 500 and they were to devote themselves entirely to the protection of Japanese property and were not to interfere in any way with the progress of the Nationalist army. Whether such an understanding existed between Mr. Hwang Fu and the Japanese is not known, but if it did exist the Japanese double-crossed him for they sent 5,000 troops into the province, some 2,300 being stationed in Tsinan behind barbed-wire and sand-bag barricades. That, however, is aside from Mr. Sokolsky's conclusions which appear in the introduction and are to the general effect that General-Baron Tanaka was justified in sending troops into the interior of Shantung because of what happened last year to foreign interests in consequence of the Nationalist occupation of the Yangtsze Valley. He makes no mention of the fact that both the American and British Governments last year withdrew their nationals to the treaty ports where they could be protected inside the foreign concessions and of the all-important element that there is no foreign concession whatever in the city of Tsinan which is purely Chinese territory located more than 250 miles inland with the only means of communication with the sea-coast over a Chinese railway which the Japanese obviously could not protect. The next article, also by Mr. Sokolsky is entitled, "The Decline of the Nationalist Government," and consists of some five columns of type, all of which consists of an attack upon the Nationalist military leaders, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan. In reference to Gen. Chiang, Mr. Sokolsky charges that leader with employing "bribery and political cajolery" in the accomplishment of his aims. In reference to Feng Yu-hsiang, Mr. Sokolsky declares that this general "talks of the Sun Yat-sen principles, but so did he once talk of the Bible." Yen Hsi-shan is dismissed as the man "who has held Shansi province since the founding of the Republic 17 years ago," and no mention is made of the fact that Governor Yen has done such a good job as administrator that he has for years been popularly known as the "model" governor and his province as the "model" province. Just what Mr. Sokolsky is driving at is difficult to determine, but in his first article he places the blame for the Tsinan incident upon the Chinese and in the second article he attacks the three outstanding Nationalist military leaders under the heading, "The Decline of the Nationalist Government." The next article following these two is by Mr. K. K. Kawakami, Japan's chief propagandist in the United States, who writes on "Manchuria: the Crux of Chino-Japanese Relations," an article which attempts to prove the "altruism" of Japan's present activities in Manchuria, particularly from the standpoint of railway construction.

WOULD INVESTIGATE SHANGHAI'S TELEPHONE SERVICE

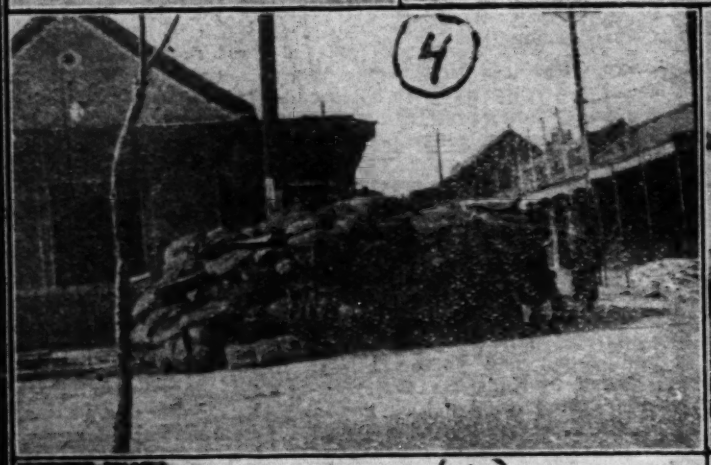
THE *North-China Daily News*, the official British newspaper in Shanghai, has made a suggestion regarding Shanghai's telephone service which will undoubtedly receive the approval of all citizens, Chinese and foreigners—the suggestion being that the Shanghai Municipal Council should appoint a committee of engineers to investigate the management of the local telephone company to determine whether it is giving an adequate service. As a matter of fact it is not necessary to wait for the report of a committee of engineers, for all telephone users in the city would vote unanimously, if they were given the opportunity, that there is something wrong with the telephone service; that there has always been something wrong with the service; and that there probably will always be something wrong with the service until there has been a complete overhauling and modernization of the plant. At the present time the telephone equipment in Shanghai is a sort of hybrid affair, one section of the city having the automatic and the remainder of the city being forced to put up with ancient telephone instruments which one must crank-up somewhat on the fashion of the early Fords. And it is also reported that the new automatic service regarding which there has been so much publicity in the press, is not giving satisfactory service. It has long been a source of wonderment in the Far East that the foreigners at Shanghai have been willing to put up with a telephone system which from the standpoint of equipment and service is decidedly inferior to the telephone installations in cities under Chinese jurisdiction, a situation which even prevails in the Chinese city of Shanghai adjoining the International Settlement and French Concession. The comment from the *North-China Daily News* on this subject was as follows:

Our Deplorable Telephones

A Chinese who was seeking for an argument against the Shanghai Municipal Council, recently made the point that the telephone system in Shanghai was so very bad that it could not compare with Chinese managed telephones in other parts of this country. Whether his comparison was correct or fair, we are not in a position to say, but the mere fact that a Chinese who is seeking the worst feature of Shanghai hit upon the telephone strikes one as very significant. In trying to explain away the incapacity of the telephone system, it was suggested in this newspaper some time ago, that perhaps the users do not understand how to manipulate the automatic system, but that does not quite satisfy. There must be some other fundamental explanation for the constant and increasing errors, for the interruptions in the midst of a conversation and for the unsatisfactory results when complaints are made to 499. Complaints are so regular now that the Telephone Company in its own interests ought to pay greater heed to popular discontent, for the only alternative will have to be a committee of engineers appointed by the Shanghai Municipal Council to investigate the management of the Telephone Company and to determine whether it is giving an adequate service.

Pictures Showing What Happened at Tsinan

1—West Gate of Tsinan walled city after Japanese bombardment.
2—Chinese Wireless Station blown up by Japanese.
3—Another view of the wrecked Wireless Station.



4—Japanese barricades in the Commercial Section of Tsinan.
5—A close-up showing effect of Japanese gunfire at West Gate.
6—Nationalist troops marching into Tsinan past the campus of Shantung Christian College.
7—Another view of the wreckage created in the section of the Tsinan walled city by Japanese ratillery fire.

8—Wreckage of a Northern airplane which fell in Tsinan on May 6. The Japanese fired on this plane, but it is said to have been destroyed by the explosion of one of its own bombs.

9—A Nationalist soldier snapped immediately after the Southern vanguard entered the city.

Foreign Missionary Resident of Tsinan Describes Sino-Japanese Clash

The following account of the clash in Tsinan, the Capital of Shantung Province, between Chinese Nationalist soldiers and Japanese troops, was written by a foreign missionary, in the form of a diary and appeared in the Shanghai Times, a British newspaper on Thursday, May 24:

On April 29 and 30 we knew that the Northerners were beginning a hasty retreat from Taian where they had attempted to rally, and that the Nationalists were rapidly approaching the city of Tsinan from the south and east, while Feng Yu-hsiang's men were reported to be attacking from the west. The Tsinan-Tsingtao railway line was cut on the 28th, and the people of the city were very apprehensive as to what the next few days had in store for them, for retreating Chinese are notorious for not dealing any too kindly with civilians in the areas through which they pass. Rumours were afloat that Choutsun (a city some 40 miles east of Tsinan) had been looted by the Northerners (this has later been proved to be false) and everybody here expected that a similar fate awaited us.

People besieged the Post Office to buy money orders, and although 5 per cent, was charged on these, in one day alone some $50.000 of these orders were taken up.

On Monday, April 30 late in the afternoon came news that the Nationalists were near the city and that the Northerners were retreating in great disorder. The gates of city and suburbs were shut and sand-bagged. Late on Monday hordes of disordered Northern soldiery came round the suburbs and endeavored to force an entry. The gates held, however, and in their haste they were too eager to get away from the oncoming Southerners to do the thing thoroughly, so hurriedly went on toward the settlement, where outside the areas protected by the Japanese there was some looting of the shops and houses.

Monday night passed with desultory firing heard in various parts of the Settlement. The Japanse had wired off and sand-bagged two areas into which they had withdrawn most of their nationals, and into which neither Northerners nor Southerners were allowed to enter. Crowds of Chinese flocked into these protected areas with their families in order to escape the pillaging which they inevitably expected from their own retreating soldiery. Their ideas of "Down with Imperialism" were for the time being quite forgotten, such is Chinese psychology.

Railway Bridge Dynamited

Imagine our surprise when early on Tuesday morning, May 1, we were awakened early with the news that the Nationalist were already outside the walls and were marching to the south and west suburb gates. Not by any means immaculately clad, we rushed out and climbed to the top of the wall near the south gate, where we witnessed thousands fo Nationalist soldiers marching past with flags flying and with their military equipment.

Two things struck us at once about these soldiers. Firstly, the youthful appearance of the majority of them, and secondly the orderliness of their approach. Many of them seemed and were in fact, mere boys, while their officers had the appearance of being so many students.

The Tupan, Chang Tsung-chang left the city in his special train early on Tuesday morning, and only got away just in time to avoid capture, for Southern cavalry nearly managed to cut the line to the north before he got away. He was followed by his armored trains manned by Russians, and one of their last acts of vandalism was to damage one of the spans of the fine bridge over the Yellow river by dynamiting it. The damage done is, however, not considerable.

Propagandists Get Busy

The Nationalist infantry entered the city in complete order, assuring the people that they need not fear as the Nationalists had come to deliver them. Immediately on their arrival, their propaganda department got busy and all kinds of posters appeared on the walls of houses denouncing the outgoing regime in no uncertain terms, and extolling the virtues of the incoming southerners. Such posters in many colors with "Down with Chang Tsung-chang," "Down with Sun Chuan-fang" appeared everywhere, announcing that the people need not fear, that the Nationalists were not afraid to die for their country, that they did not use forced labor, but paid for all labor and food, they did not loot, etc., were much in evidence, while their officers and other lecturers within a couple of hours of their entry, and even at the gates before they entered, were to be seen explaining the "Three Principles" of Sun Yat-sen to applauding crowds. We were struck by their most business-like methods, and there is no doubt but that this long oppressed people sincerely welcomed them.

A short time after their arrival, notices were also issued by the Nationalist headquarters that no Communist outbreaks were to be tolerated. They had thus learned by experience that last year's methods at Nanking and other places do not pay.

They certainly began well, soldiers paying for what they bought, and behaving themselves in a way very different from the outgoing Northerners. The people were high in their praise of the behavior of these new masters, and during the few days they were with us, we missionaries became far more pro-Nationalist than we had ever been before.

Japanese Hold Settlement

The great influx of Southerners naturally made a great demand on the available accommodation of the city. The large building of the Y. M. C. A., now wholly under Chinese direction, was taken over as the headquarters of the Southern propaganda department. For two days, they also did occupy a few empty foreign houses in the east suburb and elsewhere. A few isolated groups came and asked us if we could give them quarters in the University, and they also wanted the Institute.

They were quite courteous in their requests and went away when told that these premises were not for occupation. On the second day, we obtained written orders from Chiang Kai-shek himself notifying to any enquiring soldiers that the University was to be protected.

The old flags rapidly gave place to those of the Nationalists and everywhere there was an air of rejoicing by this unfortunate people who had been ground down for well nigh three years by the outgoing regime.

The presence of the Japanese in the Settlement certainly saved it from much looting on the night of the 30th. The area protected by the Japanese included most of the Japanese property, such as the Japanese hospital, schools, Consulate, club and other bnildings. All the entrances to these areas were sandbagged and protected with wire entanglements and guarded by Japanese soldiers. More Japanese were brought into Tsinan on April 30 and May 1, the lines were being repaired to allow their passage. While the Northerners were evacuating the city, the Japanese patrolled the whole of the settlement, but after the arrival of the Southerners they again restricted themselves to their own areas.

Ammunition Dump Explodes

On Wednesday, May 2, about 8 a. m. the whole city was shaken by a fierce explosion, which proved to be the exploding of an ammunition dump at the camp some three miles out of the city. Bombs had been left by the outgoing troops, and these exploded the dump with an estimated loss of some 200 or more Nationalist soldiers lives.

The turnover had been very peaceful as things go in China. The one cause for anxiety now was the presence of the Japanese troops, for an increasing hostility towards them was being shown by the Chinese.

On May 3, the unfortunate clash came. Chiang Kai-shek, who had come to the city, had ordered his troops to keep well away from the Japanese areas in order to try and avoid trouble. But on that morning firing was heard in the settlement, and it soon became evident that serious fighting, bomb-throwing etc. was going on between the Chinese and Japanese. Even to-day it is difficult to know exactly how the fracas began, but it seems clear that some of the Nationalist soldiers attempted to get into the protected areas, were refused admission and were fired on by the Japanese, after which general retaliation began on both sides. The smouldering fires of hatred burst into a flame and on the 3rd and 4th it is certain that there were many casualties. On the 5th, the trouble seemed to be abating and we were still hoping that an agreement might be reached by the help of the various consuls in the city.

On several days Northern aeroplanes visited the city and dropped bombs at various places. On Sunday morning May 6, one of these took fire and came down in flames just outside the city. It was on this day that we heard that an ultimatum had been presented to the Chinese by the Japanese commander, and that one of the terms was an evacuation of the city by all Nationalist troops pending negotiations. The Consuls were informed that quite a number of Japanese civilians' were unaccounted for, and were also asked to inspect some mutilated bodies of Japanese who had been murdered outside the protected areas.

Ultimatum Is Presented

One is certainly tempted to ask why the Japanese did not collect all their nationals inside these protected areas as soon

as there were any signs of trouble, if they had specifically come for this purpose.

On the other hand, the Chinese aver that they were not allowed to bury their own dead who were killed inside these areas, but that these were all taken away by the Japanese with the object of concealing the number of Chinese killed. Be that as it may, some of us saw dead bodies of Chinese lying about the roads just outside the two areas for several days after fighting had taken place.

All telegraphic communication was stopped and the Chinese wireless had been blown up by the Japanese.

We heard that the ultimatum was to expire at 4 a. m. on Tuesday morning, May 8 The Consuls again urged all their nationals to get out at once and it was felt that all our women should go. Two ladies decided to remain, but all the other ladies got away with the girl students whom the Japanese had promised to allow on the special train that was to be run by the Japanese to Tsingtao. Some of the men decided to go, but 12 of us still felt that we ought to stay in Tsinan.

Some of our friends got down to the train in the middle of Monday night, and we only got news that our girl students were also to be allowed to go early on the Tuesday morning. On getting them away in cars and ricshas, firing was going on while they were on the way to the station, but all got down safely. The train was fired on by Chinese soldiers on the wall as it passed the North wall of the city, but this was because it was manned by Japanese troops.

Japanese Attack City

In the afternoon guns boomed out and the Japanese bombed and partly destroyed the two west suburb gates, the Kan Shih Ch'iao and the P,u Li Men. Adjacent houses were destroyed and there were some casualties. At dark they entered the suburbs and machine gun firing was heard till about 10 o'clock and at intervals throughout the night. By this time the Japanese had got possession of the south and west suburbs, and were busy erecting barricades and fixing machine guns at certain points.

On Wednesday morning, the 9th, (a "Humiliation Day" in remembrance of the former 21 demands of the Japanese on China some years ago) at daybreak Japanese soldiers were seen going along the suburb wall, and these entered the streets leading to the city and suburbs. At 5 a.m., firing again broke out, bombing was heard and it was apparent that the Japanese had determined to take the city. The Nationalist troops had disappeared from the suburbs during the night. Some were reported to have left the city, but later in the day it was known that many were still occupying the city and refused to open the city gates to the Japanese. Some wounded Chinese from the suburbs were brought into hospital and one or two from the country.

Later in the day, we heard that an ultimatum had been handed to the Chinese Nationalists in the city. Some firing took place during the morning, and a Japanese aeroplane dropped leaflets on the city stating that all soldiers who gave up their arms would be given a safe conduct out of the place, but that all who refused would be killed.

Japanese guards were placed at the entrance to the Shantung Christian University and other places, and bombing was still going on in various parts of the city.

City Walls Are Scaled

People leaving the city were searched by the Japanese sentries at the suburb gates, who were evidently looking out for Nationalist soldiers or looters. The ultimatum which expired at four o'clock in the afternoon was disrgarded by the Nationalists in the city, so that hour a real bombardment of the big west city gate began, some of the Japanese guns being situated near the University campus and the shells going over our heads. From the church tower, shells could be seen hitting the gate and houses in the vicinity. This bombardment went on till near 7 p.m. and there was apparently no reply from any guns in the city. Many of the city people left the city by the main east gate during the morning, were searched but not hindered from evacuating the place. At night some of the houses near the west gate were on fire. During the night a certain amount of machine gun and rifle firing took place.

On Thursday morning, the 10th the bombardment began again at an early hour, the main part of the firing still being directed on the west gate which is quite a massive structure.

From the church tower it could be seen that several fires were raging both inside and outside the west gate. The south gate had also been shelled and was damaged. Shelling of these gates went on intermittently all day until about 7 p.m. by which time a huge fire by the west gate was being fanned by the strong south wind.

At night the Japanese scaled the walls and entered the city, driving out the Nationalists by the east gate. The extent of the casualties in the city is not at present known but the Chinese Red Cross was very busy next day and the following two days in clearing away many corpses from both city and suburbs. Of these the writer saw several lying by the roadside as late as Saturday morning.

On Friday and Saturday, the 11th and 12th the Japanese were busy searching the suburbs and city of which more later.

A visit to the ruined gate on the 11th revealed many still smouldering houses that had been gutted by the fire. A whole street along the side of the road was completely burned out, and many of other unburnt houses near the gate have shell holes through them. Most of the destruction was in the region of the gates that had been shelled. Japanese sentries were everywhere, but to-day (14th), the Chinese police are on duty again, but so far without their guns which they usually carry.

Many wounded have been brought to the south suburb hospital which is now quite full and we have also formed an emergency hospital in some adjoining buildings. Some of these unfortunate people had been lying on the streets unattended for three or four days.

City Now Recovering

Practically all the shops are still closed and people have been and are still leaving the city by hundreds, some by road and others by trains which are running once more. Many of the people are very apprehensive of a return of the Nationalists to attack the city.

Tsinan, which has escaped the troubles of the last three years has thus at last come in for its share. Its fate has probably been far less severe than that of many a Chinese city in the civil wars of the past few years.

The writer of this article has just seen some of the accounts in the Shanghai papers and feels bound, in the cause of truth, to say that some of these accounts are most misleading. The writer had nothing but praise for the manner in which the Nationalists came to the city. He is neither pro-Nationalist nor pro-Japanese, and so feels that the idea that the Southerners came to this city as a howling mob must be corrected. They entered in an orderly way, were courteous, even when requesting accommodation in foreign buildings. On the two days before the trouble began, we were free to go about the city unmolested or insulted, and had opportunities of talking with many of the young Nationalist soldiers and officers. Many of them visited the Institute, were well behaved there, and most friendly. With such a huge army coming into Tsinan it was inevitable that there should be some trouble-mongers among the ranks.

Speaking with no bias either way, the writer believe that the Nationalists came intending to keep order and to avoid trouble. The trouble began with the few who would not obey the orders put out by the Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek. Had the Japanese troops not been here, most of us here believe that the city would probably have been peaceful all the time. The people certainly welcomed the new regime.

It is only fair to say that the presence of the Japanese troops certainly prevented the Settlement from being badly looted on the night of the 30th by the outgoing Northerners.

The writer and most of the foreigners who stayed here believe that the unruly element that caused the trouble was a very small minority of the Nationalist forces. But the unfortunate clash between the two countries is one that may have far-reaching effects in the histories of the two countries.

Nor is it fair to put all the brutalities on the side of the Chinese. It is almost certain that Nationalist soldiers began the trouble, but once passions were aroused and let loose, bad things were done by both sides, and some of us here have seen some pretty bad things that were done by the Japanese, to which things medical evidence can testify.

Unfinished Section of Canton-Hankow Railway to Be Built

According to plans now under consideration, work will shortly be started in connecting up the unfinished portions of the Canton-Hankow railway so that there will be through rail communication between the two points mentioned. The original concession for building this railway was given to an American syndicate, but as a result of various complications little actual construction work was done under American auspices and eventually the Chinese Government bought back the concession from the promoters for Gold $6,700,000 in January, 1904. In the intervening years the southern section of the line from Canton to Shiuchow was built under Chinese direction, and the Hupeh Government constructed a line, with a British engineer in charge, south from Changsha to Chuchow in Hunan. At a recent meeting of the Kwangtung Division of the Central Political Council, it was decided that construction of the unfinished section of the railway, from Shiuchow to Chuchow, be immediately started in accordance with a memorandum submitted by Feng Cho-wan, Commissioner of Finance, and that the Central Authorities be petitioned to appropriate a sum of $15,000,000 towards the total estimated expenditure of $54,000,000. Of the balance of $39,000,000, it is proposed that the Provinces of Hupeh and Hunan jointly contribute $5,000,000 a year until the work is completed, the balance to be borne by the Province of Kwangtung.

"The Tsinan Affair as I Saw It"

By Lee Pao-tien

The sudden booming of guns on the 29th of April heralded the advent of the Nationalist Northern Punitive Expeditionary force. The very evening of this eventful day saw Chang Tsung-chang, the great Tupan of Shantung fleeing in desperate haste, in like manner, all of his adherents, even the jail-keepers fled. I myself and several of my friends, arrested eleven months ago on the suspicion of being a Nationalist, walked out of prison and immediately took up our temporary residence at an inn by the name of Chintai, situated at Shangpu—the commercial area of Tsinan. The objects striking the view were the barricades set up at the openings of the streets with Japanese soldiers behind them armed to the teeth, and ready for any emergency. The Nationalist troops marched into Tsinan city in single file through No. 5 street of Shangpu and then taking an abrupt turn to the right, followed the No. 2 main street. Anyone well acquainted with that part of the city could at once see that the Nationalist troops had taken a very roundabout way into the city evidently with the purpose of avoiding any unforeseen collision with the Japanese soldiers

A Crowd Gathers

On the next day the barbed entanglements and sand bags were removed and there was for a time, though short, a promise of a peaceful occupation by the Nationalists of Tsinan city; but the spark that kindled the fire soon flashed at Shangpu. A Nationalist private was seen coming into Shangpu in a ricksha, he had apparently been left out of rank, and his ricksha-man turned and followed a street, where the Japanese soldiers guarded. The Japanese pushed him with the butt of his gun and hit, perhaps unintentionally, the elbow of the Nationalist private who was found to have a sore foot. He immediately alighted from his ricksha and put forward an argument. The Japanese guard refusing to enter into argument shovelled him out in a surprisingly threatening manner. A crowd soon gathered around them. At this time, suddenly the report of a gun went off and the Chinese soldier fell to the ground badly bleeding. The crowd soon dispersed, but a group of Nationalist soldiers hearing the report rushed to the scene. Firing soon started. Japanese civilians appeared on the roofs of their houses with rifles, and guards levelled their machine-guns towards the Nationalist soldiers, and both sides soon began to fire upon each other. We sheltered ourselves under the roof of a small tea-shop and took our chance to escape with our lives. The battle lasted two hours and afterwards only irregular shots were heard. We dashed out of our hiding place and rapidly made our way to the Kiao-Tsi railway station, the safest and the nearest place we could know at that time. By this time corpses were already lying here and there. As soon as we got to the cross-road just before the station, bullets whistled over our heads and we looked around and found Japanese soldiers behind their barricades, which were temporarily erected, still aiming at us. With unknown rapidity we struck our way out to the station waiting room where we were kept within doors for two days. Meanwhile the Nationalists had all withdrawn and were strictly forbidden by order to return fire. We looked out from the window and saw Japanese guns mounted behind their breastworks and were occasionally fired off. We moved later on into the basement of the station. Two pedestrians dressed like ordinary laborers passed leisurely across the road. Bang! Bang! Off went the Japanese rifles and the two fell instantly. A few hours afterwards a woman with a child carrying in her arm a basket of cabbage appeared on the road before the station. She was fired upon by the Japanese soldier, behind the barricade. The child was shot dead and the woman had just time to reach the station building. Such occasional and irregular firing continued while we were thus imprisoned in the basement of the station.

Japanese Occupy Railway Station

On the third day in the afternoon Japanese came to occupy the Kiao-Tsi railway station. Two Japanese railway officers who were together with us thus imprisoned, spoke well for us and we were spared, luckily for our safety. A train was prepared for refugees at the station. We were safely carried to the North gate where we entered the city. By this barbarous and indiscriminate shooting of civilians, as women and children were without exceptions, we were made to think that this action on the part of the Japanese could but be a calculated provocative measure.

Tsingtao Customs, May 26.

Nanking Educational Conference Closes

Important decisions were come to at the various meetings of the National Educational Conference held at Nanking during this week and last week. Among the decisions come to were:—To provide military training, to organize boy scouts, and to prohibit colleges from giving degrees, these to be issued by the Government. This provision seems to be a reversion to the old system of the monarchy with an admixture of the French system. It was also decided that no foreigners are to be allowed to open schools in China after 1930.

At the fifth session held May 21 various decisions were reached by various study groups. The educational administration group decided that the organization of students army corps be restricted to schools above the Senior Middle School. Junior middle schools and lower grades are to be allowed to organize boy scouts. The social education group recommended that the National University Council be requested to appoint a committee of noted educators and representatives from related organizations to devise means of spreading mass education. The higher education group recommended the establishing of scholarships for the pursuit of special studies. The private school reorganization group recommended that no foreigners be permitted to establish schools in China after 1930.

Classical Language Not to Be Taught in Primary Schools

At the sixth session held May 22 it was decided that the National University Council forbid the teaching of the classical Wen Li language in the primary schools. The debate on this subject lasted fully an hour. After this, a series of related proposals were passed: that entrance examination to the secondary schools shall be held only in the living language; that the Ministry should use the *pei-hua* with modern punctuation and paragraphing in its official documents: that the Ministry of Education should make the same recommendation to the Party Organization and the Nationalist Government; and that the Ministry of Education shall not receive primary textbooks in the classical language for approval.

Among the decisions come to at subsequent sessions were the following: That military training be required in all colleges, universities, middle schools, technical schools, colleges, preparatory schools and other schools of or above the Middle School grade; experienced military instructors to be employed; intensive three weeks military training to be given during the summer vacation.

The importance of physical education was emphasized at the tenth session held May 24. Provincial universities are to offer courses in physical education, the standards are to be raised, and teachers of physical education are to be accorded special considerations.

Separate Schools for Boys and Girls

At the eleventh session it was decided that separate institutions shall be maintained for girls and boys in the higher grades. A boy scouts 'directors' training institute was recommended to be established and a resolution was also passed suggesting cooperation with the Minister of the Interior to prohibit smoking and drinking among Middle and Primary school students. The outstanding resolution adopted at the eleventh session was for the establishment of a Central Library at Nanking. It was decided that a sum of $1,000,000 be appropriated by the Government Council for initial expenses on buildings and equipment; and another sum of $2,000,000 as an endowment fund, interest on which is to be used for annual purchases of books and other requisites. With regard to the extension of industrial education, it was decided at the meeting (1) that continuation schools be opened in factories and stores having more than forty workmen and employes; (2) that special materials and text books be prepared for such schools; (3) that special lectures be given; (4) that emphasis be put on the importance of hygiene and sanitation; (5) that proper recreation facilities be provided; and (6) that family industrial education be encouraged.

Other important resolutions adopted were for the establishment of newspaper reading-rooms, the extension of women's vocational schools, the unification of "Pei-Hua" (the national spoken language), and the appointment of a committee to aid poor but worthy students by the National University Council.

The twelfth session, which was the final one, was held May 28. A lengthy proclamation was approved providing that education in China shall hencetorth be given in conformity with the Three Peoples Principles. The proclamation was principally a summary of the measures provided for at previous sessions, outlining the proposed educational plans.

The Japanese View of the Situation

The following summaries of Japanese news reports dealing with the present Sino-Japanese situation were distributed to the foreign and Chinese press in China by the semi-official Toho News Service. The reports appearing herewith are a continuation of similar reports appearing in the issues of The Review for May 12, 19 and 26:—

Peking, May 21—The number of Japanese women and children withdrawn from Peking up to yesterday, exceeds 200. The Japanese Minister's wife and families of other members of the Legation staff and 60 others left for Japan and Dairen today.

Tokyo, May 22—National conference of leading economic organizations in Japan, Korea and Manchuria in session here on Chinese problems called on Baron Tanaka and presented resolutions conveying their views.

Tokyo, May 22—Baron Keishiro Matsui, Japanese Ambassador to England, arrived at Kobe today and stated to newspaper men that he had heard that Kuomintang members in Europe were sending out propaganda about the Tsinan affair contrary to the facts, but expressed the view that their efforts will be futile due to the fact that foreigners have already seen that the Nationalists are not *bona fide*.

Mukden, May 22—In accordance with the principles set forth in the Japanese memorandum on Manchuria, the Japanese military started movements of troops yesterday in order to prevent any disorder which is possible in case of the Fengtien troops retreating to Mukden. As a preparatory step the headquarters of the 14th Kwantung Division, the Yasuda Brigade, the Kawanami Brigade and the Independent Garrison have been removed to Mukden to date.

Tokyo, May 22—The new fishery treaty between Japan and Soviet Russia was approved by the Government today, the official exchange of ratifications taking place tomorrow.

Mukden, May 22—Lieut.-General Muraoka, commander of the Japanese Garrison in the leased territory of Kwantung (Manchuria) removed his headquarters to the upper storey of the Oriental Development Company's building here today.

Tientsin, May 22—In view of the theater of war gradually shifting to the Peking and Tientsin districts, the troops of the various Powers are steadily making preparations for the defense of the Legation quarter and the foreign concessions in Tientsin. The commanders of the foreign garrisons will shortly issue a notification to the Northern and Southern Chinese military authorities indicating areas where military activities will not be permitted.

Tsinan, May 23—As rumors were current in the walled city that Southern troops would launch a counter-attack on Tsinan, a Japanese military plane made a flight to Luhsichen, east of Taian, on May 16 in order to observe the Southern troops. While flying over that city the Japanese plane was furiously fired on by the Chinese troops and the Japanese plane was compelled to respond and dropped bombs on one of the two points. While flying over Taian at 2 p. m., the following day, a Japanese military plane was again fired on by Chinese troops, this time using field guns. The plane dropped bombs in self-defense and silenced the Chinese firing.

Tsinan, May 23—Representatives of the Chinese Commerce Chamber, Chinese police and Japanese military and civil authorities have been holding daily meetings in the Commercial area to discuss the maintenance of peace and order between Chinese and Japanese. It was agreed that anyone who may disturb peace and order, or mislead the public or spread communistic or anti-foreign propaganda should be severly dealt with by the Chinese authorities. It was also decided that the arms seized by the Japanese from the Southern soldiers should be given to the 2,600 Chinese policemen. It was also decided to supply 600 members of the local militia with rifles.

Tokyo, May 23—Public opinion in Japan has been roused by the American Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg's recent interview with the American press representatives, the Japanese papers considering that Mr. Kellogg's statement disregards the facts and his view is due to either misunderstanding or misinterpretation and declare that such views are deplorable for the friendly relations of Japan and America.

Tokyo, May 23—The Government authorities have issued instructions to the Japanese consuls in Jehol and Chifeng to withdraw the Japanese residents there to Yingkow in case of danger.

Tokyo, May 24—According to a message from Tsinan, Gen. Fukuda, the Japanese commander has decided to relieve the poor people who have lost their jobs owing to the civil war. Gen. Fukuda has decided to supply provisions to 5,000 Chinese through a Japanese relief party.

Tokyo, May 24—According to the Statistical Bureau, Japan's national wealth in 1924 amounted to Yen 102,300,000,000, or Yen 1,731 per capita.

Tokyo, May 24—Piloted by 12 flying officers, six military airplanes belonging to the 4th Flying Regiment at Tachiarai, Kyushu, recently ordered to the Peking and Tientsin districts, hopped off for North China this morning.

Shanghai, May 24—In view of the ALLEGATION THAT THE staff of the Chinese Telegraph Administration at Tsinan had been held prisoners by the Japanese military, the Japanese Consulate-General declares such reports are untrue because the Chinese telegraph operators were merely being given protection by the Japanese at Tsinan during the trouble.

Tientsin, May 24—General Arai, commander of the Japanese army here stated today that the American military forces have been withdrawn from Tangshan and that in case of hostilities with Chinese troops the American forces and citizens will be evacuated. Japan adds another regiment of 3rd division, a field artillery battery and a squadron of airplanes to her defenses.

Foochow, May 24—Anti-Japanese agitations here becoming furious with local Chinese students as leading figures who are adopting violent measures against Japanese residents. Chinese coolies plunder cargo of Formosan bananas from Japanese steamer and Chinese merchants do not dare to take delivery of Japanese goods previously ordered.

Hongkong, May 24—Twelve more cases of stone-throwing and window smashing of Japanese shops by Chinese here. Anti-Japanese literature being secretly distributed. British colonial police taking action by patrolling area of Japanese shops and severely punishing those caught.

Peking, May 24—In view of the situation in North China becoming serious, local Japanese newspapermen called on Marshal Chang Tso-ling for an interview and the Marshal told them that he was facing the situation with determination and since the outcome of the war will have an important bearing on the Three Eastern Provinces which concerns Japan, it is but reasonable that Japan should be interested in the situation.

Tientsin, May 24—As a result of a conference today, the commanders of the Japanese, British, American, French and Italian Garrisons have agreed to act in concert in guarding the specified areas in Peking and Tientsin. They have decided to suspend the notifications to the Chinese belligerents regarding their defense plans.

Tsingtao, May 25—Lieut.-General Yasumitsu, commander of the 3rd Division here today issued a declaration to the Chinese troops requesting them to withdraw to 20 li (about 7 miles) outside Tsingtao. No time limit, however, was set.

Tsinan, May 24—The Japanese military airplane, No. 104 piloted by Seargent-Major Miyasaki returned here at 1 p. m. today. He reports that the Northern forces have completed their concentration at Tsangchow while the vanguard of the Southern forces has already reached the vicinity of Paitaochen.

Tokyo, May 25—General-Baron Tanaka addressed mass-meeting of Seiyukai (Government Party) declaring that owing to outbursts at Tsinan, the Government was constrained to dispatch more troops to safeguard Japanese residents and with the development of the Northern drive, the situation had become acute at Tientsin hence more troops were necessary there and it was also necessary to pay attention to Manchuria. "The disturbances in China is dealing a blow not only to Japan but to other foreign countries," he declared.

Tsingtao, May 25—Lieut.-General Yasumitsu, commander of the Japanese 3rd Division who has informally been advising the Chinese troops here to withdraw today issued a declaration stating that in view of the Tsinan situation it is demanded (1) that Northern and Southern troops withdraw from Tsingtao for a distance of 20 li and (2) that no anti-Japanese action or propaganda be permitted in the above-mentioned area. This declaration was delivered to Gen. Liu Chih-li, northern defense commander of the Kiaochow area. No time limit has been set but if the Chinese troops show no sincerity, the Japanese military will adopt other measures.

Tokyo, May 26—In order to compete with the shipping facilities

(*Continued on page 32*)

Present and Past Anti-Japanese Boycotts

BY B. Y. LEE

THE boycott against the Japanese goods has been the only effective weapon used by the Chinese masses to retaliate against Japanese military oppression in China during the past twenty years. There have been seven anti-Japanese agitations in various parts of China since 1908, and each of these agitations lasted from six to ten months. The Japanese exports to China suffered a big decline whenever a boycott took place. The present boycott against the Japanese is due to the Tsinan affair, and is being carried on effectively in every province, particularly in Kiangsu, Kwangtung, and Hupeh provinces. Japan's trade with China this year will certainly suffer a big decline. The products of the Japanese-owned factories and mills in China are also included in the boycott ist. Temporarily, China's imports from Japan are checked during each boycott, but they are steadily increasing year after year. For instance, the total value of Japanese goods imported in 1908 was 52,500,960 taels and it had increased to Tls. 336,909,441 in 1926. And besides, the number of Japanese owned factories and mill is increasing by leaps and bounds, particularly the cotton, oil, and flour mills.

Present Boycott Stronger Than Previous Ones

The present boycott has assumed greater magnitude and spread to a larger area than any previous ones. Special attention is being paid to cotton goods, common printing paper, refined sugar, and coal. The Japanese shipping companies and banks are also greatly affected. There is less talk, a less number of anti-Japanese societies, less violent agitation, and less action taken on the part of the government officials in regard to the present boycott, but the spirit of the people is united to make the movement effective without any outside incentive. What the Chinese people want as the ultimate result of the present boycott is not to spread any hatred between the two nationals nor to hamper the economic life of two nations concerned, but to try to impress the sensible Japanese at home to understand that the gun-boat policy is suicidal, but "peaceful penetration" means prosperity to them as well as to the Chinese.

Practically, all imported Japanese goods are of cheap grades, such as low grade cotton goods, common printing paper, refined sugar, matches, soap, etc. and all of them can be easily manufactured in China with some sorts of inducement. Every boycott against Japanese goods brings Chinese gain and the Japanese loss as many new industries have been established in China as a result of each boycott.

China's Imports from Japan

The following shows the total value of China's imports from Japan in the past three years:

1924	1925	1926
Tls. 234,761,863	Tls. 299,753,611	Tls. 336,909,441

The following articles are the largest items among China's imports from Japan in the past three years:

	1924	1925	1926
Cotton Goods	51,304,750	47,851,875	52,269,490
Sugar	19,770,800	23,685,290	21,854,300
Paper	5,219,560	8,865,290	8,829,714

Among the cotton goods imported each year, grey sheetings and drills constitute more than 50% of the total; among the paper imported, common printing paper constitutes about 50%; and among the sugar imported, refined sugar constitutes, about 90% of the total.

The Japanese investment in China, particularly the investment in industrial enterprises, is enormous. Most Japanese owned factories and mills are confined in Manchuria, in Shangtung province, in Hankow and Shanghai. In Manchuria, the Japanese are interested in the following enterprises:

Railways	Yen 125,039,000
Factories, oil, bean, flour, sawing, etc	11,984,000
Harbors and ports	49,783,000
Mining	129,127,000
Iron works	45,902,000
Miscellaneous	77,360,000
Total	439,195,000 Yen

The Japanese investment in Shantung consists chiefly of oil, flour, beer, cotton, mill, glass, sawing, etc.

Tsinan	Yen 7,335,000
Poshan	1,211,000
Changtien	800,000
Tsingtao	146,881,000
Total	156,327,000

The Japanese investments in Shanghai consist of banking, shipping, and cotton mills. There are six large Japanese banks with the authorized capital of about 460,000,000 Yen. The particulars of the Japanese owned cotton mills in Shanghai are as follows:

No of mills	32
No of spindles	908,172
No of looms	5,836
No of operatives	60,000
Amount of initial capital invested (approx.)	Yen 60,000,000
Amount of raw cotton consumed annually	Piculs 2,358,585
Amount of yarn manufactured annually	185,777,000
Amount of cloth manufactured annually	Yards 40,000,000

Japanese Cotton Mills Suffer

Since the present boycott has been initiated the local Japanese cotton mill owners have suffered greatly, for the products of their mills are branded as the "inferior goods," which are very difficult to be shipped to inland cities. The Japanese cotton mills in China are under the control of three large corporations equivalent to cotton trusts, and they are able to stand "hard times" for any considerable length of time. The products of the local Japanese mills are usually better and command a better price; but during the time of boycott they are sold at a very low price. Either for self-defence or for retaliation these mills have passed resolutions to stop their works temporarily at any time, if the trade condition should not be improved. Should these 32 mills shut down, 60,000 operatives will be thrown out of job, who later may join the ranks and files of Communists in creating troubles in this neighborhood.

The Japanese owned steamships running up the Yangtze are now practically without any cargo except those that have been contracted previous to the present boycott. The British steamship companies are busy in carrying cargo for the inland trade. From 6th to 26th inclusive this month, the exchange rate of Yen has dropped from 77 taels per 100 Yen to 68 taels per 100, or a decline of 12%. This indicates the imports from Japan this year will surely have a big drop. It is reported that more than 15,000,000 dollars have been withdrawn from the local Japanese banks by the Chinese depositors, and the Chinese native banks, being the strongest institutions in the Chinese trade, have severed their business transactions with the Japanese banks. In order to safeguard themselves, these Japanese banks have hoarded up more than 15,000,000 dollars of silver coins for emergency use, the result of which has caused much inconvenience in the local trade circles due to the shortness of cash. The local interest rates have been very high, and the stock and share market have suffered a decline due to the high rates of native interest and also the shortness of silver coins.

History of the Boycotts

The boycotts against the Japanese goods have a history. There have been seven boycott movements against the Japanese since 1908, particulars of which are as follows:

First Boycott:

Year	1908
Duration of the boycott	7 months
Cause of the boycott	A shipment of arms
Province affected	Kwangtung
Decline of imports from Japan in that year	$25,112,000

Second Boycott:

Year	1909
Duration of the boycott	8 months
Cause of the boycott	Railway complication
Province affected	Manchuria
Decline of imports from Japan in that year	$8,500,000

Third Boycott

Year	1915
Duration of the boycott	7 months
Cause of the boycott	21 Demands
Provinces affected	All over China
Decline of imports from Japan in that year	$21,246,000

Fourth Boycott

Year	1918
Duration of the boycott	6 months
Cause	Tsingtao Question
Provinces affected	All over China

Decline of imports from Japan in that year was very slight on account of the low rate of Yen and high exchange rate of silver, which induced many merchants to handle the Japanese goods on account of profit-making, and besides, during the European War it was difficult to get certain kinds of goods from Europe.

Fifth Boycott:

Year	1919
Duration of the boycott	5 months
Cause	Port Arthur Question
Provinces affected	All over China
Decline of imports from Japan in that year	$3,740,000

(Continued on page 26)

Press Comments on China Situation

Nanking Should Pay Attention

From the China Current Weekly

If China should not assert her sovereign rights, no one would respect her. China has been sleeping for centuries, her diplomatic policy has always been a passive one, consequently her rights have been disregarded, her territory invaded, and worst of all, everywhere she has been accused by her aggressors as outrageous.

Now in view of the gross amount of slanderous material being scattered by the anti-Chinese agitators and Japanese subsidized propaganda organs through the mail, why not the authorities at Nanking take notice of this matter and put a stop to this malicious attack on China and the Chinese people? A small section of the foreign press in China has been too free to attack China whenever it finds a chance. These attacks are altogether unreasonable. If these individuals who were doing the same kind of insidious activities in any other country against any other people, they would have long been deported and their organs stopped. It is only in China that such disgraceful conditions are allowed to prevail.

China has a perfect right to control her postal system, why not organize a committee to look into this matter and stop this propaganda material from circulation through the Chinese post office? It is only through the assertion of her own rights that China can expect others to respect her, why do the authorities allow the anti-Chinese agitators to disgrace her through the mail?

England in Favor of Peking Falling to Southern Rule

The London *Daily Telegraph* hints that Japan, having discovered its proposals for the establishment of the neutral and international zone at Tientsin, which are not formally submitted by Tokyo to London, would not secure endorsement of some of the other powers, has adroitly refrained from pressing them further. General Fukuda's independent action designed for the protection of Japanese lives and property draws the opinion that he has, "the right to take such measures, for this purpose could hardly be denied any Power."

Telegraphing from London, May 16, the special correspondent of the *Japan Advertiser* said he found a growing feeling in England that the entry of the Southerners into Peking and their establishment of one national Government is desirable.

The Occupation of Manchuria

By Charles James Fox in the North China Star

Events are moving fast in Sino-Japanese affairs and the Japanese occupation of Manchuria may already be described as a fait accompli. A brigade of Japanese infantry and a battery of field artillery are already being rushed from Port Arthur to Mukden, and other Japanese troops, including cavalry, are about to occupy Shanhaikuan which, the Japanese have already plainly announced, is to become a "disarm as you enter" station for any Fengtien or other Chinese troops which wish to reenter or enter the Three Eastern Provinces. As we mentioned yesterday, Manchuria is already a mandated area. As far as his former Provinces are concerned the Dictator has now become the Dictatee: instead of dictating he will be dictated to.

The Fengtien leaders have certainly been caught in a trap. Their families, funds and many of their worldly possessions are in Dairen, Japan or other Japanese controlled areas. Their funds are in Japanese banks, where despite the different names in which the deposits are made the Japanese know quite well to whom they belong. It would be absolute suicide for the Fengtien leaders to attempt any real resistance to the Japanese in the present frame of mind of the latter. After the Japanese intercept the Peking-Mukden Line at Shanhaikuan every railroad leading to Mukden will be in their control. Tsinan, Tientsin, Shanhaikuan and Mukden have either been occupied or are about to be under Japanese, and in the case of Tientsin under international, control.

While the Nationalists have been trying to drive Chang Tso-lin back into Manchuria, the Japanese have now virtually driven him out; or at least if they permit him to return unarmed, the "Dictator" will have about as much power in his former domain as had the late ruler of Korea in that present Japanese province.

What the foreign nations will do, by negotiation or otherwise, remains yet to be seen and will no doubt depend much upon how the Japanese use the enormous power they are now seizing. But one thing is certain, no foreign powers, united in the League of Nations or otherwise, will make any attempt to put back in power any of the Chinese militarists whose downfall will be hailed as a national and an international blessing, both in China and by the world at large.

Both North and South Reply to Japan

Both the Nationalist Government and the Peking Government have replied to the Japanese Memorandum of May 18.

The following is a translation of memorandum of the Nationalist Government delivered to the Japanese Consuls General at Shanghai by the Commissioner of Foreign Affair- for Kiangsu on May 29th.

"The Nationalist Government have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Memorandum of May 18 of the Imperial Japanese Government and have taken note of it.

"With a view to alleviating their sufferings, the Chinese people have undertaken the task of political reconstruction, in order to attain the permanent peace and unification of their country, to secure safety and prosperity for themselves, and to enhance the happiness of foreign nationals in China. The military activities which the Nationalist Government have been constrained to engage in for the realization of the above ends have reached their last stage. The Nationalist Government are convinced that, within the shortest period, the peace and unification of China will be realised; and will naturally give the most careful attention to, and make proper arrangements for, the protection of life and property in the war area before as well as during military engagements.

"The Nationalist Government, in view of the commercial importance of the three Eastern Provinces and the large number of foreign nationals resident therein, will take proper and satisfactory measures for the maintenance of peace and order, so that both Chinese and foreign nationals may all enjoy full protection. This responsibility rests solely with the Nationalist Government. But, in the aforesaid memorandum of the Imperial Japanese Government, it is stated, *inter alia*, that the Imperial Japanese Government may possibly be constrained to adopt appropriate and effective measures for the maintenance of peace and order in the Three Eastern Provinces. These measures will not only constitute an interference with China's domestic affairs but also a flagrant violation of the principle of mutual respect for territorial sovereignty—a principle well established in international law. Such measures the Nationalist Government can never recognise.

"It is the earnest hope of the Nationalist Government that the Imperial Japanese Government, for the maintenance of permanent friendship between the two countries, will avoid any actions which will impair the development of their amicable relations."

The Peking Government's Reply

The reply of the Peking Government was as follows: "Japan's desire to see an early termination of the civil strife in this country is, in the opinion of th Chinese Government, exactly in harmony with Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin's circular telegram of May 9 advocating the cessation of hostilities and, inasmuch as such desire is motived by friendly sentiments, it is deeply appreciated by the Peking Government. On the other hand, the Chinese Government can never agree to the proposition that, should disturbances develop further in the direction of Peking and Tientsin so as to affect Manchuria, the Japanese Government may be constrained to adopt appropriate effective measures to cope with the situation. The Chinese Government hereby emphatically declares that, inasmuch as Manchuria and also the Peking and Tientsin areas are Chinese territory and any violation thereof would involve China's sovereignty, it cannot maintain an attitude of indifference. Whether the localities in question are peaceful or otherwise, the Chinese Government will be responsible for the safety of the foreign nationals resident herein.

It is therefore earnestly hoped that the Japanese Government will, in the light of the regrettable incidents at Tsinan, be dissuaded from further acts in violation of international law usages, so that the traditional friendly relations between the two countries may be preserved. A declaration to this effect was communicated to His Excellency the Japanese Minister in the Waichiaopu's Note of May 25. Moreover, the action contemplated by the Japanese Government is obviously at variance with the twofold principles enunciated by the Nine Power Treaty concerning policies in China, signed at Washington on February 6, 1922, namely, that the Powers should respect China's independance and sovereignty as well as her territorial and administrative integrity and refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights and privileges, and, as such, it can only be deplored by the Chinese people.

Nationalist Advance Slows Up

With the announcement of a stand by the Northern forces end of last week the northern advance of the Nationalists seems to have slowed up somewhat. In the meantime the Japanese are consolidating their position in Shantung by ordering the Northern troops previously stationed at Tsingtao to move seven miles beyond the city limits. In giving his order, Lieut.-General Yasumitsu, in command at Tsingtao, did not set any time limit, thus avoiding a repetition of the incident at Tsinan where the commanding officer delivered a twelve-hour ultimatum under conditions which he knew could not be complied with, and then began shooting, with the result that there was much useless slaughter. The Northern forces at Tsingtao only numbered 1,500 and they have been gradually withdrawn in compliance with the Japanese order. The Japanese authorities, however, particularly requested the Chinese civil administration officials to remain, and as a result of a call made by the Japanese Consul at Tsingtao upon Governor Chao Chi the latter, together with his staff, are remaining on duty and continue to superintend routine administrative details. It was reported later, however, that Japanese residents are refusing to pay their taxes.

According to an announcement made by Generalissimo Chang Tso-ling's office at Peking May 26, the Fengtien forces fought stubbornly throughout the day and defeated about two divisions of Shansi troops, finally occupying Wangtu. After capturing Wangtu it was claimed that the Fengtien forces made a further advance and reached a point 30 li south of that city. That the Northerners have little confidence of ultimate victory, however, may be judged from the fact that as a last resort they intend to organize some three hundred odd prisoners now in jails in Peking and Tientsin and send them to the front, with the promise that their sentences will be cancelled provided they distinguish themselves.

Boycott as Effective Weapon

In the meantime the Chinese, not being able, or at least not feeling able, to stand against the Japanese in a military way, are doing some very effective work against Japanese interests along lines in which they are expert. Without very much surface indications, an effective boycott against Japanese merchandise has been started, and indications are that it will grow in strength as time goes on. In Shanghai the foreign authorities have put their foot down strongly against any public demonstration or even the distribution of circulars or public appeals of any kind to further the boycott. Privately, however, the various Chinese shopkeepers, either willingly or under compulsion, are making lists of their Japanese stocks, and various Chinese committees are making it their business to watch incoming steamers and generally to keep a "line" on the firms who are importing Japanese goods.

The boycott movement is incidentally being made use of as a source of Nationalist revenue, various taxes being laid on transactions in Japanese goods, in certain lines of which trading is to be permitted under a sort of permit system. That the boycott is already having an effect was made apparent during the week when a number of Japanese cotton mills in Shanghai made the announcement that they would probably close down shortly owing to the lack of business.

Simultaneous with the boycott, various Chinese representatives abroad are doing their utmost to acquaint the outside world as to the present doings of the Japanese in Shantung and their probable future doings in Manchuria. Frank Lee, the resident representative of the Nationalist Government at Washington has been particularly active. He recently interviewed Nelson T. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of State. According to a telegram from Washington circulated by the *Kuo Min* news agency, Mr. Johnson is quoted as saying that America does not recognize that Japan has any special rights and interests in Manchuria.

Japanese Also Delimit Neutral Sea Area

Rear-Admiral Mukaide, the commander-in-chief of the Japanese squadron stationed at Tientsin May 27 verbally notified Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, commander of the Chinese North Eastern Squadron that fighting would be absolutely prohibited at sea within 20 miles of Tsingtao, Chefoo, Lungkow, Taku, Chinwangtao and Yingkow. The Japanese authorities in Shanghai, Tientsin and Peking repectively also notified both the Northern and Southern authorities to the same effect.

The Fengtien forces in the Kin-Han Railway region were reported on May 28 as still continuing severe fighting with the Shansi troops in the vicinity of the heights west of Mancheng. The Kuominchun and Shansi troops furiously attacked the Fengtien forces. Southern reinforcements were arriving at Shinchiachuang in more than ten trains since May 26 and reinforcements were being fast transported to the outpost line.

On the other hand, the Northern forces in the Tsin-Pu Railway were given orders for an advance several times, but both officers and men of the Northern forces have practically lost fighting spirit in spite of the fact that Generals Chang Tsung-chang and Chu Yu-pu are personally directing their armies.

On May 28 General Chiang Kai-shek announced his plan of attack on the Northerners, following an agreement said to have been reached between him and Generals Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Shih-shan and Pei Chung-hsi. The First and Second Group Armies are to be responsible for the offensive along the Tsin-Pu Railway Line and the eastern section of the Kin-Han Route under command of General Feng, while the Third Group Army is to advance to Peking via the Peking-Suiyuan Railway under General Yen.

The 4th Group Army under General Li Chung-jen is to launch an attack from Shihkiachwang operating in co-ordination with the Main Route Forces of the Third Group Army in the upper section of the Kin-Han Railway under the immediate direction of General Pei Chung-hsi, Field-Commander of the Advance Forces of the 4th Group Army.

Correspondence

The following are extracts from, or summaries of, letters written to The Review which can not be printed in full owing to limitations of space. The names of the writers are placed at the beginning.

AMERICAN SUBSCRIBER IN KIANGSU PROVINCE:—*The Review* seems to be the only paper in which one can get an ungarbled account of things. The leading foreign papers in Shanghai are painfully pro-Japanese and are not willing to give the poor Nationalists any kind of standing room. I am not saying that the Nationalists are saints and I am afraid that some big mistakes have been made at Tsinan. I am quite certain that the Japanese have not made any for they have worked things just to suit themselves, and the Nationalists have, unfortunately, fallen into their trap. I feel quite sure that the Japanese went into Shantung with no other purpose than to thwart the Nationalists. I would not say that the Nationalists always tell the exact truth, but I am sure that the Japanese have them beaten all to pieces in the art of prevarication. I am quite sure there would not have been any trouble at Tsinan if the Japanese had not sent soldiers there. If they had not sent them, however, they could never have achieved their purpose of getting a foothold in Shantung.

CHAPLIN CHOW, 11 A QUINSAN ROAD, SHANGHAI: Regarding the reports on the May 3 affair at Tsinan I am not in a position to say which of them are right. From the legal point of view if the reporters present merely hearsay evidence its validity is destroyed. Since the most of the reporters have not actually seen the events themselves they may have been partial to one side. It would be interesting to know how much the reporters actually saw themselves, or how many of them spread lies, also whether their reports have been sanctioned by public judgment. It is universally true that nobody can always speak with exact honesty and impartiality, even though one is absolutely neutral. It is easily to be noticed that misrepresentation of the facts has been made by two parties. It is to be hoped that no one will come to a conclusion until he has distinguished between genuineness and falsehood. Honesty is the best policy.

American Silk Delegation Departs for the United States

R. E. Buchanan, Far Eastern Manager of the Shanghai International Testing House accompanied by G. D. Chernetz, laboratorian of the organization, departed during the week from Shanghai for a six months tour of inspection to various silk centers of America and Europe. They expect to return to China next December. On the trip to America they were accompanied by the party of American silk experts which have been visiting Japan and China since April 18. The latter-mentioned group made visits to the Wusih and Chekiang silk-producing centers last week.

Northern Soldiers Loot Kaomi, Shantung

Reports from Kaomi, one of the cities along the Tsinan-Tsingtao railway line, indicate that Northern soldiers have pretty well wrecked the place. The foreigner who investigated the matter said that the city is a complete ruin and that soldiers are continuing the looting. Every night they enter the city and examine all the houses and try to find something that they missed. The inhabitants are in a miserable condition as a result of the ravages of the troops, who are nominally under the control of the district local defense commissioner.

What Is Manchuria?

Manchuria is that part of China lying north of the Great wall. It was the original home of the Manchus, whose dynasty controlled the destinies of China for several centuries, their reign coming to an end in 1912 with the success of the Chinese revolution. Manchuria has an area of about 363,000 square miles, and an estimated population of twenty millions. The population at present is nearly all Chinese, and has grown rapidly within recent years as a result of constant migration from North China.

Manchuria as a political problem dates back to the war between China and Japan, which was brought to an end by the treaty of Shimonoseki, April 17, 1895 made between Count Ito and Viceroy Li Hung-chang. Previous to that time Manchuria's contact with the Western world was through the port of Newchwang, which had been opened by the British treaty of Tientsin in 1858. By the treaty of Shimonoseki, the southern portion of Fengtien province was ceded to Japan, but Japan's hold on that territory was short, as, shortly afterwards, the Russian Government induced Germany and France to join in a request to Japan to give up her hold on Port Arthur and the rest of Fengtien province—and Japan did so. The Russian ground for interference was that Japan's hold on Port Arthur would "destroy the political balance of the Far East." Having got rid of the Japanese, the Russian Government began scheming to get hold of Manchuria itself, and in 1898 induced Viceroy Li Hung-chang to lease to Russia for twenty-five years the lower part of the Liaotung peninsula, which included the stragetic harbor of Port Arthur. That Russia should, by diplomacy, gain what Japan had won by conquest, naturally aroused great anger in the Island Empire. As time went on, Russia also began encroaching on Korea, and friction between the two countries eventually culminated in the Russo-Japanese war, which began in February, 1904, and which was brought to an end by the Treaty of Portsmouth, in the following year.

Japan and Russia Both Stay in Manchuria

During the time that Russia had occupied Manchuria, the Chinese Eastern railway had been built, the main line running east and west across North Manchuria, with another line running south from the junction point at Harbin to the newly-built Russian city of Dalny—called in Chinese Talienwan, and in Japanese, Dairen. One of the provisions of the Portsmouth Treaty was that Japan should have the southern half of this railway, Russia keeping the northern half. The two lines meet at Changchun (Kwangchengtze). Both countries pledged themselves to withdraw all their troops from Manchuria within a certain period, all with the exception of necessary railway guards, a promise that neither of them kept. In 1909 the American Harriman railway group (with the approval of the then Secretary of State Philander C. Knox) proposed a plan for neutralizing the Manchurian railway, and this had the effect of bringing Japan and Russia together. Evidently with the idea of showing their contempt for the American "intrusion" Russia and Japan dated their treaty, or as it is known Convention, on the American Independence Day, July 4, 1910. In this Convention the two Powers agreed to work together on Manchurian questions and to maintain the *status quo* in Manchuria resulting from treaties concluded between them or with other countries up until that date. In the next month, namely August 22, 1910, Japan annexed Korea, and this fact had an important bearing on the Manchurian question as thereby the Japanese obtained jurisdiction of the many Koreans living in Manchuria along the eastern border.

Japan's Position Actually Paramount

Despite the fact that the demands made by Japan on China in 1915 and accepted by President Yuan Shih-kai were afterwards greatly modified, the fact remains that Japan's paramount position in South Manchuria—an indefinite term, the boundaries of which are not defined in any of the documents—was confirmed by an exchange of Notes by China and Japan in "final" settlement of then outstanding questions. In these notes dated May 25, 1915, China agreed that the term of the Port Arthur lease and also of the South Manchuria railway concession should be extended: that Japanese subjects were allowed to lease land and to trade throughout South Manchuria; that mining enterprises in South Manchuria should be allotted to Japanese enterprise and that preference should be given to Japanese capital, and also to Japanese advisers, in case China required either of them from foreign sources. Then in the midst of the world war also, July 3, 1916, Russia and Japan entered into another treaty whereby, among other things, they agreed to "take counsel of each other as to the measures to be taken, in view of the support or help to be given in order to safeguard or defend the territorial rights or the special interests in the Far East of one of the contracting parties" (should these be threatened.)

The Manchurian political status was given one more fillip in 1922 when the Manchurian dictator Chang Tso-ling declared Manchuria "independent" of China. This was after the defeat of his forces in Chihli. Two years later when the Chihli faction was overthrown Chang Tso-ling again "renewed" his allegiance to China, and still two years later he was able to establish himself as the dictator at Peking. This was in April 1926, and how long he is to remain there is just the point that is now being fought out.

Japanese Not Settling in Manchuria

Although Manchuria is sparsely populated, and in theory is therefore attractive to the Japanese as a means of receiving the surplus population of the crowded Japanese isles, the truth is that the climate is too cold, generally speaking, for Japanese tastes, and the migration of Japanese to Manchuria has been inconsequential. Japan's interest in Manchuria lies mostly in controlling the administration, which is accomplished by means of the government-controlled South Manchurian Railway, so that the province may prove a safe place for Japanese investments in mines and industrial enterprises, and also that Manchuria may serve as a sure source of raw materials for industries in Japan.

The Japanese idea seems to be that they are quite glad to see the province being filled up rapidly with Chinese—which, as a matter of fact it is—so long as they can wield the whip hand. Just to what extent Japan shall in future control the destinies of Manchuria has become a crucial question, the solution of which will doubtless come to a head in the very near future, now that the capture of Peking by the Southern forces seems imminent.

What is known as Manchuria comprises the Three Eastern provinces, namely Fengtien (which is another pronunciation for the two Chinese characters which also designate Mukden,) Kirin, and Heilungkiang, the literal meaning of the latter being Black Dragon River. Fengtien province is also known as Shengkiang, and is the one in which Japan is particularly interested. In said province lie the two big commercial centers, Dairen and Mukden, the Japanese Leased Territory and the South Manchuria Railway. Mukden, the capital, was the ancient seat of the Manchus, and in its general architectural design is similar to Peking. The rolling plains are similar to those of the great West of America. The soil is of excellent quality. Two great mountain chains traverse the country, the Khingan in the northwest, the Chang-apai in the southeast, with here and there a peak rising to 8,000 feet. The wealth of Manchuria lies mostly in its agricultural products, but the coal deposits at Fushun, which are worked by Japanese enterprise, have an output of between six and seven million tons of coal a year.

The Home of the Soya Bean

Manchuria is the home of the soya bean, new uses for which are being found almost daily. Forty million taels (about U.S.$28,000,000) worth of these beans were exported from the one port of Dairen alone in the year 1926. Wherever one goes in South Manchuria one sees beans. They are to be found in sacks piled high in the open at the wharves at Dairen, also at all the railway stations; and the cargo on most freight trains consists of beans. The soil of Manchuria is also well adapted for the raising of wheat, but, as a matter of fact, not enough wheat is grown to meet home needs and as a result much wheat and flour is imported. Beans are cultivated in preference to wheat because, on account of the worldwide and increasing demand, the farmers secure a better profit from the legume than from the cereal.

Probably no part of the world is being developed so rapidly as is Manchuria at the present time. Despite a currency system that is an abomination—a paper issue known as feng-piao, without any adequate metal backing, and almost worthless; despite the prevalence of banditry, and the disturbance to normal life due to Chang Tso-ling's part in the civil warfare in China during the past few years, the agricultural output continues to increase, more Chinese immigrants are flocking in from Shantung and Chihli, more bean oil mills and flour mills are being erected, and generally speaking, the province has an air of prosperity, despite the fact that many of the recent immigrants arrive ragged and destitute.

Shanghai Customs Will in Future Not Burn Contraband Opium

A change is announced in the method of handling contraband opium which is seized by the Chinese Maritime Customs at Shanghai. For the past ten years or so it has been the custom to burn the accumulated stocks of contraband opium, and when the system was first inaugurated the burning was made quite a public event. Recently, however, an Opium Monopoly Bureau has been established in Kiangsu province and now the Maritime Customs instead of attending to the matter of disposing of the opium, hands it over to the Opium Monopoly to dispose of as it sees fit. A Chinese newspaper in Shanghai recently stated that the opium will hereafter not be burned, but will be added to the general stock.

The Eclipse of General Chen Chien

BY WILFRED LING

IN spite of the Japanese armed intervention in Shantung in violation of the Washington Treaty and in spite of Tokyo's sinister design to ruin the Revolution, the formidable armies of Nationalist China continue their northward advance, sweeping across the vast regions north of the Yellow River. General Chiang Kai-shek is facing the Tsinan issue with remarkable calmness and courage and so are the other leaders of the Revolution. The Japanese intrigue proves to be a flat failure. Nothing will prevent the Nationalist Revolution from reaching Peking as latest developments at the battle fronts indicate.

Although the Fengtien leaders are making a desperate endeavor to hold Peking and Tientsin against the advancing southerners, their final collapse is inevitable. The Nationalists are massing troops on the Peking-Hankow Railway and it is doubtful whether the Mukdenites will be able to hold out for any considerable length of time once the Nationalist offensive is started.

While the Nationalists have high hopes for eventually getting to Peking, political observers are speculating as to the possible vital changes that may come about in the Kuomintang organization when the whole of China comes under the rule of the Nationalist Government. The fall of Peking will mark the beginning of national unification or further splits and chaos. It all depends on the sincerity of the principal military leaders of the Revolution in their desire to free the country from continuous warfare and political turmoil. General Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan who are the "Big Three" of the movement, are likely to come together in Peking and on them will rest the fate of future China. Will they co-operate to that end and bring about permanent national unity and peace?

Leaders in Close Cooperation

As the recent trend of events indicates, practically all the leaders of the Revolution are in close co-operation, and the various armies under the Kuomintang banner are combining to carry out a large scale attack on the Northern Capital. It is of significance to note that the 1st, 2nd and 3rd units of the Nationalist Forces under the command of Generals Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan respectively have effected a junction on the Kin-Han railway zone and are combining to launch an offensive against the Northerners. In addition to the three powerful units of the Nationalist Forces referred to, the 4th unit consisting of the various armies in Hunan and Hupeh, is also an important factor in forthcoming developments. Hunan and Hupeh (known as the Hankow group) have a force that is not to be ignored. With over 300,000 troops under his command, General Li Tsung-jen who is Commander-in-chief of the 4th unit and also Chairman of the Wuhan Political Council, is rapidly becoming a power, equalling in strength either of the "Big Three."

There is no question that General Li Tsung-jen is a loyal supporter of the Kuomintang principles and is also co-operating with General Chiang Kai-shek. For the past several weeks Hankow devoted all its energy in preparing for participation in the anti-Northern drive. Four of the armies and four Independent Divisions of the two Hu provinces have been despatched to Honan and are proceeding to the Northern front. General Pei Chung-hsi who is Field Commander-in-chief of the Hunan and Hupeh anti-Northern Expeditionary Forces, has proceeded from Hankow to Sinsiang to confer with General Feng Yu-hsiang arranging for Hunan and Hupeh's participation in the offensive on Peking. The despatch of troops and the trip of General Pei indicate of course that the 4th unit of the Nationalist Forces is falling in line with the other three units. With the four units combining in the attack against the Fengtien outfit, Nationalist China is united in a gigantic military organization, ready to remove the last bunch of Northern militarists from the country. Generals Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan and Li Tsung-jen are united in one common object which is the completion of the Revolution. The continued co-operation of these four leaders will mean the ultimate unification of China.

Elimination Of Chen Chien

The elimination of General Chen Chien, Commander of the 6th Army and also of the Nationalist 4th Route Forces, removes one of the serious obstacles which were in the way of the Revolution and national unification of China. General Chen, who it will be remembered was in command of the Nationalist troops which captured Nanking, in the spring of 1927, has been deprived of power as a result of the coup d'etat carried out by General Li Tsung-jen on May 21. General Chen Chien's attitude has never been trusted by the Revolution and constantly regarded as a menace to the Nationalist Movement. General Li Tsung-jen has been finally compelled to end the threat and put the Hunanese general out of the game.

Officially stated, Chen Chien has been placed under "close watch" although he has been virtually arrested. The bombshell exploded following the emergency meeting of the Political Council at which it is officially stated a decision was reached to deprive the general of freedom. Whether it be actual arrest or not, the fact remains in any case that Chen Chien has been eliminated as a political power, all his soldiers in Wuhan having been disarmed and headquarters closed.

According to an account obtained from reliable but unofficial sources, the eclipse of Chen Chien came about under most dramatic circumstances. He was invited to the meeting of the Political Council. While the conference was in progress, the bodyguards of Chen Chien were suddenly disarmed and General Li Tsung-jen announced the crimes of the Hunanese commander. Serious charges were brought against him and his detention was ordered. Then followed the disarming of all his troops in Wuhan and the cutting of the Wuchang-Changsha railway to prevent the Hunanese soldiers from coming down to make any disturbance. It is reported that Chen Chien has been taken over to Wuchang where he is being "closely watched" pending instruction from Nanking.

Caused a Sensation

The seizure of Chen Chien has caused no little sensation in local politics as the occurrence was most unexpected. It is interesting to note that the coup took place only two days after General Pei Chung-hsi had departed for the Northern front. General Pei stayed with General Chen Chien in Changsha for several months after the anti-Tang Sen-chi campaign had been completed, and was supposed to be supporting and co-operating with him. It was for the purpose of attending the inauguration ceremony of the Wuhan Political Council that Generals Chen and Pei came down to Hankow. The inauguration of the Council took place, then General Pei departed, and then General Chen Chien was placed under "close watch". It might be all incidental, but it appears like a carefully-planned plot—a plot to get rid of an undesirable leader of the Revolution. The game has been very smartly played and an important task successfully accomplished.

Foreigners might think that the arrest of General Chen Chien was primarily to fulfill part of the Nanking Agreement. This impression is indeed incorrect as there is every indication that it was because Chen Chien was proving a menace to the cause of the revolution that his arrest was made and that his dismissal would be ordered. If the occurrence should actually help the settlement of the Nanking Affair, it is only incidental.

Hankow, May 26, 1928

Sir Cecil Clementi Urges Breaking Down of Barriers

Sir Cecil Clementi, Governor of Hongkong in the course of addresses recently made before the British Chamber of Commerce of the Colony said:—It is, in my opinion, absolutely necessary that a real attempt be made to break down the social barriers which now exist between the European and Chinese communities here resident and that the leaders of both communities should unite to found both in Hongkong and Kowloon, social and sports' clubs which would be meeting-places for young men and taipans of all elements in the population.

"As long as the Chinese and Europeans here resident, although in daily contact with each other, continue to move in different worlds, neither having any real, comprehensive view of the mode of life or ways of thought of the other, so long will the commercial, social and political conditions in this Colony continue to be unstable and unsafe. This, again, is a matter in which all men of good-will, of all races, should combine to work out a satisfactory solution. I hope members of the Chamber of Commerce will show the way."

Speaking on the subject of establishing a School of Chinese at the University of Hongkong, Sir Cecil said:

"One of the most urgent needs of this Colony, as I see it at the present time, is that the barriers between the European and Chinese communities here resident should be broken down and this cannot effectively be done until the Europeans who live and have their business in Hongkong, acquire a competent knowledge of the Chinese language."

Cornerstone of New American Masonic Lodge in Shanghai Laid May 27

The corner-stone laying ceremony for the new American Masonic building now in course of construction on Route Louis Dufour, Shanghai, was held Sunday afternoon, May 27. The ceremony was conducted by the District Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

The highest officers of each of the three branches of American Free Masonry participated in the placing of the stone. Worshipful Brother Arthur Q. Adamson, deputy district grand master for China, Massachusetts constitution, laid the stone on behalf of the District Grand Lodge and the three Massachusetts Constitution Blue Lodges. Illustrious Nelson E. Lurton, deputy and legate for the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, spread the cement on behalf of the Scottish Rite bodies of Shanghai. Excellent Companion C. E. Larsen officiated at the stone on behalf of the Keystone Royal Arch chapter.

The ceremony was attended by a large body of Masons and many members of the general public.

The New Hall Which American Masons are Building in Shanghai

The new building is being finished in Spanish style. The general treatment is simple and severe, there being little ornamentation other than that secured by the use of wall, window and tile areas. The building is well laid out for the purpose intended. A reading room has been arranged on the ground floor for the use of the Christian Science Church. The lodge room, 36 feet by 62 feet, is on the second floor.

The building is being erected by the several American Masonic organizations in Shanghai who have pooled their interest and have in this manner found it possible to secure the site and building without any of the organizations incurring any debt on the building. The participation organizations are: The District Grand Lodge, Massachusetts Constitution, Scottish Rite, Ancient Landmark Lodge, Shanghai Lodge, Sinim Lodge and Keystone Chapter.

Japan's Military Adventure a Big Blunder!

BY MILES W. VAUGHN

Staff Correspondent, United Press, Tokyo

Tokyo, May 18.—Japan's military adventure in Shantung Province already has proved a disastrous and expensive blunder and the sooner it is liquidated and the Japanese troops brought home the better it will be for the general interest of the Empire.

This is the growing opinion of a majority of intelligent Japanese outside the Government who are free to talk as they think, but for obvious reasons will not be quoted.

One former high government official, now living in retirement, said;

"I believe the whole of Premier Tanaka's so-called 'positive policy' with regard to China was a mistake from the beginning. It now is bearing its logical fruit. We find ourselves involved in a situation in Shantung Province in which we stand to lose much and win little.

Wrong Policy Pursued

"In my opinion it would have been far wiser to evacuate our nationals in the interior of the province than to have undertaken—as we did—to defend them on the spot in Tsinan. The Government, failing to appreciate the potentialities of the situation, sent too small an expedition at first and the result was the tragic events of early this month which have cast a new and dark shadow on Sino-Japanese relations. Now, after scores of Japanese lives have been lost, we have upwards of 20,000 soldiers in the province and are at great expense to keep them there. The thing to do, I believe, is to liquidate the disaster as best we can and get our men back home."

In justice to the Tanaka Government it should be said that the former official quoted above always has been known as very favorable to the policy of "friendship and conciliation" towards China followed by the former minister for foreign affairs, Baron Shidehara. However, it would be emphasized equally that his views are almost identical to those of a majority of leading Japanese interviewed by the *United Press*.

Settlement Big Problem

It is realized here that the Imperial government is going to have a great deal of trouble in settling the Tsinan affair, in which many Japanese were killed and considerable Japanese property damaged. The Nanking Government, of course, must be held nominally responsible by Japan for the fighting and the killing of Japanese civilians and soldiers, as the attacks on Japanese were carried out by Southern soldiers—a part of the Nanking regime's armies. Many Japanese, however, realize that to deal with Nanking is going to be a very difficult matter, especially to obtain a settlement which will be satisfactory to the Japanese public which is clamoring for punishment of the Chinese.

Japanese leaders—outside the Government—admit there is little possibility that a satisfactory monetary indemnification can be obtained from the Nanking regime; and they admit equally that any thought of a punitive expedition would be foolhardy even if Japanese public opinion did demand it.

Outlook Is Not Bright

It is recalled here that the Nanking incident of last year in which several foreigners were killed by looting Southern troops, has not yet been settled as far as Japan is concerned. Tsinan now is added to Nanking as a problem which the Japanese people want settled satisfactorily and in a hurry. The outlook, it must be admitted, is not bright.

The public as a whole, of course, has been filled with war spirit ever since the first sensational news of fighting at Tsinan between the Japanese expeditionary forces and the Southern troops was shouted through the streets of Tokyo by newsboys. To the man in the street, during the first fortnight of May, only one fact stood out—that Japanese had been killed by South China troops, presumably without justification, and that the national honor of the Empire must be upheld. The passing of time, however, is bringing a sober second sight and giving all classes a chance to evaluate the situation on a practical basis. And as this considered public opinion is in the making it seems not unlikely a majority of Japanese soon will come to view the whole incident as a tragic mistake, possibly to be classed with the tragedy of Japan's Siberian occupation and the massacre of Japanese at Nikolaievsk.

C. Walter Young To Teach at George Washington U.

C. Walter Young, who completed two years research work in Manchuria last year under the Willard Straight Fellowship, has been appointed a member of the faculty of George Washington University, Washington, D. C., where he will have charge of courses dealing with international relations in the Far East. Since completing his investigations in Manchuria, Mr. Young has been studying at Leiden University of Holland under Prof. J. J. L. Duyvendak, well-known sinologist and writer who was formerly Chinese secretary at the Netherlands Legation in Peking. During the coming summer Mr. Young will lecture at the Harvard University Summer School on the history of China's relations with Japan and Western States, a course somewhat similar to one offered at Harvard by Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck now chief of the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs of the Department of State at Washington.

Chinese Architect, Prominent Mason, Now in America

The *Christian Science Monitor* of April 25 under the heading of "News of Masonry" says:—S. S. Kwan, native Chinese architect and engineer, recently addressed the Los Angeles Masonic Club. He graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1917, spent a year in postgraduate work at Harvard University, and then returned to Tientsin, China, where he opened offices. He is in this country making a study of modern business methods. Brother Kwan is a member of Hykes Memorial Masonic Lodge in Tientsin, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. He is also a Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner.

Shanghai Takes up Greyhound Racing

Shanghai has a new diversion, and incidentally a new gambling hobby—greyhound racing. The Greyhound Racing Club, which was promoted by local Shanghai foreign residents several months ago and is managed by Major Duncan E. Campbell, a retired British Army officer, held its first public meeting Saturday night, May 26, at the newly establisbed Luna Park in Yangtszepoo. Major Campbell came to Shanghai with his pack of hounds during last winter and has in the meantime been busily engaged in promoting the Club and in popularizing this form of sport among the Shanghai public. The whole enterprise represents an investment of about half a million Mexican dollars. The investment in dogs is about $80,000, there being almost 200 of them. All of them have names, and by clever publicity the Shanghai public has been informed as to the respective merits of these canines. The advertising in the Chinese newspapers has been on a particularly lavish scale.

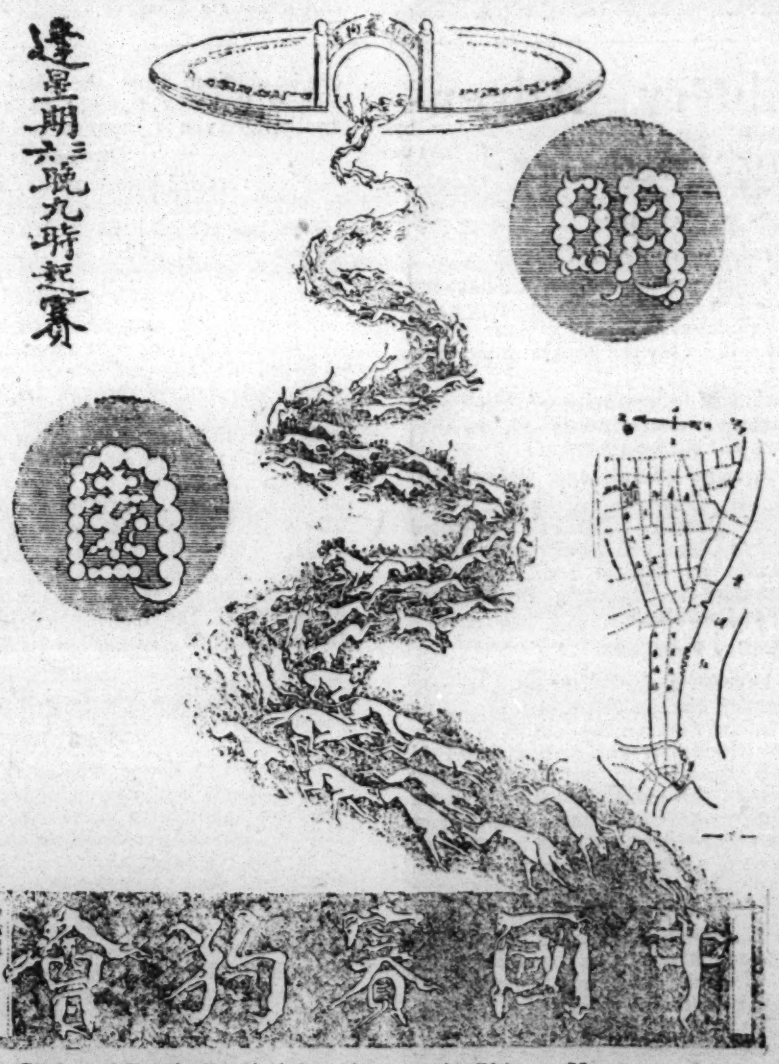
Members of the Club have the option of buying a dog for $250 or leasing one for a year for $120. The first lot of dogs, however, was pooled and auctioned off to the highest bidder.

Luna Park has an area of about ten acres, and a grand stand with accommodation for about 30,000 spectators has been provided, part of it being under roof and part not. Admission prices are gauged to meet all pocket-books and particular efforts were made to interest the Chinese public, whose gambling proclivities were rightly judged to be intrigued by this new form of excitement.

Great Crowd Present

Brilliantly lighted, Luna Park was crowded for the opening night with people of all nationalities and from all walks of life. The crack British Suffolk regiment band had been engaged for the occasion and elaborate arrangements had been made by the Shanghai police to control the motor traffic. Certain streets in the neighborhood were made one-way streets, one of them being closed entirely for the night.

All Shanghai had heard about how a short while previously one of the favorite hounds during a trial race had been so intent on pursuing its quarry that it failed to note the hurdle in front of him, dashed up against it, broke his legs and had to be shot to put an end to his agony. The loss of the dog meant considerable money to the Club, but the incident as advertising had a much greater value, just as the advertising that the actress gets when her jewels are stolen is usually worth more than the jewels. One of the amusing incidents of another trial race was that one of the hounds got so far behind that he eventually turned tail and began chasing the "hare" from the opposite direction!



Reduced Facsimile of Advertisement in Chinese Newspapers in Shanghai announcing Greyhound Racing Events

Shanghai will never forget the occasion last winter when Major Campbell arrived with his dogs. He told the public all about it. An American newspaper correspondent, describing the event, says that before the ship arrived notices had been sent out, "Please don't crowd the dogs." The lean and lanky hounds were brought ashore clothed in individual blankets and with each paw covered with padded moccasins. This was explained as being necessary because the dogs had just been brought through the tropics and if exposed to the chills of the damp Shanghai winter they would likely catch a cold. The fact that six had died of a cold contracted while sleeping on deck in Hongkong harbor and that their loss was fairly well made up by a litter of six after the ship had left that port was duly chronicled.

How the Races Are Run

That the new sport has thrills peculiarly its own and that Shanghai warmed up to it was made quite evident on the opening night last Saturday. "Cuthbert," the name which has been given to the electrically-propelled hare is a name now familiar to every school-child, Chinese included. It runs with a peculiar kind of a whirr which adds to the zest with which the hounds pursue it.

At the beginning of a race, the hounds are brought out to the track and placed in a long cage, with an individual compartment for each. The hare is in the meantime brought into view from the opposite direction and placed just behind the starting point. In the meantime it can be seen from the fire reflected in the glistening eyes of the hounds that they have caught sight of their quarry. The operator in the tower then puts the hare on speed and the hounds to the accompaniment of whining and some yelping, fix their eyes on the ultimate object of their pursuit. Eventually the hare gets out of their sight, but they can tell from the whirr behind them that it is again approaching. Just as the hare passes their cage the starter opens all the slides simultaneously, and the pack, consisting usually of four, five or six, is off after the hare with leaps and bounds. Events now move pretty quickly. The whole thing is over in about half a minute, and changes of position are much more frequent than in a horse race.

There is an interval of about half an hour between each race and that seems to be a pretty long time to wait for a race that only lasts half a minute. But the enthusiastic devotees of this sport find that time does not hang heavily in the interval. It gives time to discuss the relative merits of the next batch of dogs, time for collecteng the winnings either of pari-mutuel or sweeps if any, from the previous race, time for buying tickets for the next race, and of course time for gossip and social chatter. A large proportion of the prominent spectators, both male and female, come in evening dress, and the Chinese "hoi polloi" is here given an insight into foreign "society" life in a way that they previously did not have the opportunity for.

Greyhounds Race By Sight

Greyhounds race by sight alone, and no kind of scent or bait is used. If the hare disappears or gets too far in the lead the hounds simply stop running. The most exciting events are, naturally, those in which hurdles are introduced. At the opening event the third race was of such a character, but it proved to be a fluke. About half way round, in taking the hurdle one of the hounds fell, and the remainder toppled over him. In the jumble the hare got too far ahead and as a result

the hounds stopped running, so the attendants hurried over and caught them. The announcing board read: Race Cancelled."

The reader who has not seen such a race will naturally enquire, how do they prevent the hounds from pouncing on the hare at the end of the pursuit? The answer is a very simple one. Some distance beyond the finishing line there is a little branch track for the wheel on which the hare is propelled; it leads through an opening with a gate right under the inclined boards which form the side of the track. Into this opening the hare suddenly disappears. The hounds are for the moment apparently nonplussed, at any rate they stop running, and then the attendants go out and bring them back to their kennels. The hounds are distinguished by colored blankets, the dog securing the inner rail position always wearing red.

The electric hare is the invention of a resident of Emeryville, California, who still holds the patents, the first demonstration being given in that city, where a large track had been built. The California authorities later closed it down. The inventor became wealthy and is now living in retirement. A greyhound racing track is of oval shape. The hare is suspended from a rod which lies transversely across the outer rim of the track where the apparatus which propels the hare runs on a small rail. The speed of the hare is controlled by an operator housed in any convenient spot where he can see the hounds at all stages of the circuit. The operator controls the speed so as to just make it impossible for the leading hound to almost catch up. Incidentally it may interest the Shanghai betting public to know that it is well within the power of the operator to very much influence the final result of the race by the method in which he controls the speed of the hare. Let us

A Chinese Attendant with Two Greyhounds

suppose that one particular hound is way in the lead, and for some reason or other that is the very hound that the operator does not wish to win the race. This is the way he goes about it. After speeding up the hare a bit, he gradually reduces the speed. It is a characteristic of the greyhound that when he gets fairly close to his quarry he slackens up speed with the object of making a final leap. The operator, knowing this, so controls the speed that the leading hound gradually falls back with the rest of the pack and thus his lead is broken. Having accomplished his object, the operator then again puts the hare on speed.

"Society" Turns Out Enmasse

The "card" for the opening event at Luna Park, Saturday night, giving the list of dog owners and backers was a sort of social register, many of Shanghai's most prominent citizens being included. The lure for Club membership is two-fold, the excitement that it provides and the profits that it promises, for it is to be remembered that the prizes that the winning dogs receive and the money collected as entrance fees is but a small part of the money handled by the Club. The major finances have their foundation in the betting and the "sweeps."

The same system is used at the Greyhound Race Club as at the Shanghai Race Club and other pony-running tracks. There is the pari-mutuel, where the "investor" backs his favorite dog with his judgment, and if he has guessed right the proportion of his winnings is dependent on whether many or only a few bet the same way. Tickets for the pari-mutuel may be bought as low as $0.60. The sweep tickets cost $5. The latter is a pure gamble, the only connection it has with the race being that the holder of a ticket who has been fortunate enough to secure a tentative chance of winning must wait until the race is over to find out whether the dog corresponding to the number he holds, comes in first, second, or third, or is merely one of the "also rans," in which latter case the winning is nominal.

Like pony-racing, the first thing that the Club does with

Major Duncan Campbell, Manager of Luna Park Races

the "investor's" money is to take out a ten per cent share for itself. Thus if on a certain night the public invests $10,000, the Club retains $1,000 for itself, no matter who wins or loses. The Club betting system is a "sure thing" for the Club. It's share is absolute. There is no possible chance for it to lose, and it takes a greater "rake off" than the roulette wheels do. There is such a thing as breaking the bank at Monte Carlo, or at roulette generally, but the public has no such chance when it backs ponies or dogs in Shanghai.

Shanghai is thus provided with one more institution catering to Shanghai's growing gambling instinct. The original Shanghai Race Club was satisfied for upwards of half a century to hold its race meetings twice a year. But as Shanghai grew and the profits to be made from gambling increased both in arithmetical and geometrical proportion, a series of weekly races was introduced in recent years. With the example of the foreign-controlled Race Club before them, the Chinese also organized race clubs and began holding weekly races during the season. But the saturation point had not yet been reached, so that now we have in Shanghai, at least for the time being, the best patronized gambling institution of them all. It seems incongruous that simultaneously with the opening of the Greyhound Racing Club the Chinese Provisional Court and various Consular courts are engaged in hearing charges brought by the Shanghai Municipal police that various Chinese and certain foreigners have been conducting gambling establishments.

In the meantime, these various British pony and dog racing clubs drain the Shanghai public purse of a very large share of its ready money. One can order a meal or a suit of clothes on credit in Shanghai very easily. But pony and dog bets are for cash only. The result is that the butcher, the tailor and the candlestick maker in Shanghai have to wait a

Uniformed Foreign Attendants Leading Dogs Around Track.

long time for their money. "Let's all go to the dogs" is the way one of the Luna Park advertisements reads. Shanghai will be going to the dogs in more senses than one if this sort of thing keeps up!

(Continued at foot of 1st column next page.)

Nationalist Conflict With Imperialism

BY CHEN KUNG-PO *

AS a prerequisite for success and for the completion of the Nationalist Revolution, it is considered that the downfall of imperialism in China is of paramount necessity. The Nationalist movement and imperialism are fundamentally incompatible, yet, forced under certain circumstances the former had to yield to a compromise with the imperialists. In theory this may sound contradictory nevertheless in fact it is true.

In our struggles in Canton we did not feel so much the tight clutches of imperialism, but as soon as the revolutionary forces reached the Yangtze it became too late to avoid a conflict.

As far as principles go, I am confident that all of us are quite cognizant of the importance and meaning of a conflict with imperialism. However, there is one point which we must make clear, and that is, fighting against imperialism does not merely imply a simple struggle for political freedom, the most important phase being the struggle for economic freedom.

The way foreign concessions are acquired and run is provoking to us not so much in the mere loss of territorial rights this involves as in the loss of the strategic ports which are so vital to our economic relations with the outside world. The treaties under which our maritime customs have been governed and regulated are provoking to us, not so much because foreigners have become customs commissioners and customs officers, as the fact that we are deprived of the freedom to adjust our own tariff rates. Extraterritoriality is provoking, not so much because our judicial rights have been encroached upon as the fact that our people have been deprived of protection under our own laws and justice. Furthermore, politics has its economic basis; without economic freedom there is absolutely no politics. What we should be concerned with to-day in our endeavor to advance theories and to formulate policies amounts truthfully to a question of the solving of our economic problems. Had all of our living problem been solved, then, there would be no need to discuss theories and policies. Therefore, I contend, for the economic emancipation of the masses we must, first of all, strive for the liberty and equality of the nation, and in order that China may secure liberty and equality there is bound to be a conflict with imperialism.

No Consistent Policy

Notwithstanding our strong will to put up a struggle with imperialism in China what has been most painful is the fact that we are by no means prepared to do it. The Party and the Government have from beginning to end failed to formulate any consistent policy for the guidance of the people.

In reviewing the failure of the revolution in 1927, we recognize that all that the Nanking group knew was to compromise with the imperialists, while on the upper Yangtze, the Hankow group had to concede to the grip of the imperialists, resulting in a general weakening of the revolutionary strength. Consequently, the masses lost entirely their confidence in the revolution. Even the most ardent revolutionists themselves seemed to have been shattered in their faith.

Therefore, viewing from a purely objective standpoint, I attribute the cause of our failure in putting down imperialism to the absolute lack of adequate preparations.

Before entering into the details showing evidences of this lack of preparedness, there are certain foreign policies which I must make mention of. During the period of co-operation between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang, the most serious factor was the foreign policy formulated at Moscow, When Soviet Russia was blockaded by the Central European and the Baltic states in Europe, (of course England and France were the ones behind the scene) she had to direct all her attentions to the Far East, and the policy then was one of "On to the East!" In the East her plan was to be extremely conciliatory with Japan, with a far-sighted view of forming an alliance among China, Russia, Japan, and Germany. Thus with her raw materials China could exchange with Japanese and the Germans for their machinery. In the Soviet-Japanese treaties Russia had already granted numerous privileges to Japan, such as the right to the oil fields of Saghalien Island. In 1927 she was again prepared to cede to Japan a second favor, that of the right to exploit the Siberian forests. To Soviet-Russia it was nothing more than an exchange of material wealth for diplomatic success. What she lost to-day she expected to reap in still greater amount to-morrow. But in all these conflicting policies Soviet Russia had only endangered China's Nationalist movement in the first place, and secondly, sacrificed the Korean struggle for independence.

We must remember that to Soviet Russia, an independent country of vast territories, an abandoning of Saghalien oil fields and Siberian forests did not amount to much, while on the other hand, China, being in the state of a semi-colonial country and whose sovereign rights had been reduced to practically naught, since the Opium War, would to-day be waging a revolutionary war not different to that of 1911 if she were forced to act in accord with the unscrupulous foreign policy of Soviet Russia. The revolution of 1912 had as its object the deliverance of the people, yet to achieve this object and to be recognized by the Powers, the revolutionized China had to first of all, continue to recognize the unequal treaties. Hence we consider, even to-day, that the revolution of 1911, though nominally a success, was a total failure.

Japan, whose continental policy had, before the Great War, prompted her to make Shanhaikwan (Manchuria) the first line of defense, was now ready to extend that line way down to the Yellow River basin of Tsinan in Shantung. For the sake of her new Yangtze valley interes ts as well as her old Mongolian and Manchurian interests, China must not yield to Japan's aggression. If, however, she should, or had to, recede, then Japan would take advantage of the opportunity to enlarge her sphere of interest all along the Yangtze and those areas beyond in the North. It was quite evident also that independent of the foreign policies of Soviet Russia, Japan was not however going to sacrifice her imperialistic status among the nations. Even if Tanaka did not organize the cabinet, Japan's China policy would not in the least be changed.

Contradictions Between Soviet Theory and Practice

Thus we see that Soviet Russia whose theories and action having been grossly contradictory, had not only been yielding herself toward Japan, but was inclined to drag China to bow down to her, and also to make Korea sacrifice her independence movement. All Russia's arguments of assisting China in the Nationalist revolution, and all the cry of uniting the oppressed people had thus been sacrificed in this conciliatory Japan policy. Last year in Hankow I met a Korean revolutionist who severely criticized the Third International for her having gotten to a stage of being diplomatic for the sake of diplomacy. And her policy of uniting all the oppressed peoples had become of no value.

Now leaving aside the question of Korean independence let us consider alone the precariousness of the Nationalist revolution. Just because of the intricate Soviet-Japanese foreign relations, the Japanese outrage in Hankow could not have been made favorable for China. On the contrary, taking advantage of China's weakness, Japan became the more resolute and demanded an apology and an indemnity. On account of this, the Nationalist foreign policy and the confidence of the people became both lost in each other.

Speaking with fairness, why should Moscow's foreign policy bear such tremendous influence upon the Nationalist Governments? Why did not the Kuomintang have an independent diplomacy? After all, we ourselves were to be held responsible!

The above account of Moscow's Far Eastern policies have been brought forth just to show China's lack of preparedness in her struggle with imperialism. We do not lay too much emphasis on this type of diplomacy anyhow, as all foreign policies are flexible and can be made to fit any circumstance. Foreign oppressions differ from time to time and it is up to us to adopt whatever effective policy that is required to off-set them. What I regret most however, is the fact that our people know only too well the meaning of anti-imperialism, but, from beginning to end, have been devoid of a sense of preparedness.

After the revolutionary forces reached Wu-han, imperialists demonstrated their passive resistence by a general withdrawal of their interests. The result was that we became crippled and totally helpless. The following figures will illustrate the foreign influence in Hankow: —

* This is the second of a series of articles on "The Mistakes of the Nationalist Revolution," the first of which appeared in *The Review* of May 26. Further articles will appear in future issues.

(*Continued from Page 19*)

Every Day a Gambling Day

The resident abroad can get no better idea of how the situation as regards gambling operations lies in Shanghai than by reading the following humorous communication which was contributed to the *Shanghai Times*, May 26: "Sir,—This year pony racing accounts for 68 days of peaceful gambling. With the greyhounds added, say, from April to October at twice a week, 156 days. Presumably there will be inter-club greyhound racing every week in spring and summer, or another 26 days. The total will soon be 250 days. I suggest that for the remaining idle days of the year, the police will permit the "wheels" to re-open so that undisturbed gambling can be carried on right through the year in this saintly Settlement."

I—Imported Materials

(1)	Coal	Japan 96%	China 4%
(2)	Hardware and metals	Japan 50%	England & Germany 50%
(3)	Cloths and piece goods	Japan 70%	England & Germany 30%
(4)	Woollen stuff	Japan 40%	England & Germany 60%
(5)	Petroleum	U.S.A. 60%	England 40%
(6)	Machinery	England, U.S.A., Germany & Japan with varying percentages.	
(7)	Electrical appliances	(ditto)	
(8)	Lumber materials—England & U.S.A. 50%		
(9)	Sea foods	Japan 98%	China 2%
(10)	All others	Japan 50%	U.S.A., England, & Germany 50%

II—Means of Transportation

Normally, the means of transportation on the Yangtze were about divided according to the following percentages:

(1)	England	50%
(2)	Japan	25%
(3)	China	25%

But since the split between the Hankow and Nanking factions of the Kuomingtang, all the Chinese steamers were for one reason or other unable to continue their services, so for a time Butterfield & Swire, the Indo-China Navigation Co., both English firms, and the Japanese Nippon Yusen Kaisha, held the supreme navigatory interests on the Yangtze.

III—Living conditions of the Laborers—(only taking into account those laborers employed by foreign interests and all transportation agencies.)

(1)	Wharf coolies	20,000
(2)	Cotton mills	6,000
(3)	Tobacco factories	3,000
(4)	Egg products factories	1,500
(5)	Flour mills	1,000
(6)	Machine shops	1,000
(7)	All others	2,000

As a result of the passive withdrawal of all foreign interests unemployment of the commercial and industrial classes of laborers amounted to approximately 120,000 people. Of course among these 120,000 unemployed were also included those that were affected by the struggle with the moneyed classes.

The above statistical account being taken from memory cannot be expected to be exact, yet they are quite close estimates.

Shortages of Material

Normally, the consumption of coal in the Wu-han cities amounted to about 60,000 tons per month; on account of the non-cooperative activities of imperialists, the Canton-Hankow and the Peking-Hankow railways became exceedingly alarmed and their services greatly affected. The arsenal, power plants, and some factories were from time to time on the verge of closing down. On account of a lack of hardware the manufacturing of arms and ammunitions had been unable to come to standards. How precarious a situation this would create, and did create, during the active period of a northern campaign could be easily imagined. Socony and the Asiatic Petroleum Company had planned to bring to a stand-still their oil business in Hankow. This had early brought the Yangtze valley to an acute state of fuel shortage. All these were instances of material shortage alarms.

Secondly, in connection with the communications problems on the Yangtze, the China Merchants' Navigation Co., and the San Peh Navigation Co., both Chinese organizations, had, since the open breach of Nanking and Hankow, put a complete stop to their sailings. What remained afloat were the boats of the English and the Japanese. The principal exports of Hankow were cotton and the mixed grains. Since the British and Americans began to evacuate Hankow the English steamers planned to stop sailing. Although they did not stop altogether they certainly did refuse to carry cargo. So much so that the Commissioner of Customs at Hankow had on a certain day collected only about four hundred dollars as his revenue! Business on the upper Yangtze could be said to be at a standstill. In this way, the altogether inadequate social economy had become entirely broken down. The Government expenditures might not have been more than twelve million, yet there was no way to uphold the financial balance any longer. This was exactly what a lack of means of transportation brought about to the progress of the Nationalist Revolution.

Thirdly, as a direct cause of the passive resistance of imperialists, unemployment among industrial workers amounted to no less than 30,000 people. All these 30,000 had to be taken care of by the Government. Figuring at six dollars each, the minimum requirement for a month would be 180,000 dollars. If on the average each of these unemployed were receiving a mean wage of fifteen dollars per month, it would mean a monthly loss of $450,000. Coupled with the $180,000 spent as emergency funds the total loss would be $630,000 a month to the Nationalist Government. This did not, however, include the losses of the other 70,000 unemployed caused indirectly as a result of imperialist non-cooperation. Thus a crisis of unemployment had severely taxed the revolutionary advancement.

In enumerating material losses in the above, I have only stated those losses incurred in the Wu-han area which, broadly speaking, represented all of the Province of Hupeh. As to the losses in Hunan, Kiangsi, and Szechuan, no statistical reports were attempted. Those provinces below Anhui were more or less normal, so no account of the economical conditions is made here. Here is a point which I should like to bring out: Had not Nanking and Hankow had the split what would have been the result? I should say without reserve that the result would have been the same if the imperialist interests were to adopt the same attitude throughout as they did to only Wu-han. At most, the lack of means of transportation would not have been so alarming, as all the Chinese steamers would be sailing without interruption. But as to the shortage of materials and the crisis brought about by unemployment I would not commit myself to say that these would have been avoided, or that the state would have been any more satisfactory. Therefore, from the month of April to the middle of September last what happened between the laborers and the Foreign Office, and between the Foreign Office and the foreign Consulates, had been nothing but negotiations for the resuming of foreign business. As a result then, it had been merely a compromising with imperialism.

China Justified But Not Prepared

We used to comment upon Italy being imperialistically inclined. She is, because fundamentally, on account of her lack of iron and coal, she cannot be considered an independent country. Before the War, Great Britain supplied her with 60% of the total consumption, Germany 20%, France 10% and the others 10%. Now turning to China, it is not a situation of lacking in coal and iron, only these have not been fully exploited. Thus we say that China has the qualifications but not the preparedness of being an economically independent country.

In our eyes, Wu-han had the iron ores from Tah-yeh, coal from Ping-hsiang, yet in the long run, she did not last long. People might attribute the industrial bankruptcy to the Labor Movement. However, in this criticism they have lost sight of the fact that the Han-Yeh-Ping interests had been disintegrated ten years before the Kuomingtang promoted labor movements in Wu-han.

The strength of imperialism in China to-day lies not so much in the strength of its marines and gun-boats as in the deep-rooted economic forces at work. We could follow Ghandi to promote passive resistance and non-cooperation in refusing to wear linen and go back to the hand-mill. But we could not get along without coal, and to stop our railway and transportation activities. We could not ask the laborers to stop eating until the completion of our non-cooperation movement. Therefore, without the abolition of imperialism in China the Nationalist Revolution can not expect any success. But if we hope to see the Nationalists succeed we would have to, first of all, compromise with the imperialists. How to do away with this discrepancy of contradiction of principle and action will largely depend upon: 1—the determination of the people in not only feeling satisfied with a mere understanding of the meaning of anti-imperialism, but also to carry on a thorough work of preparedness, with a minimum requirement of bringing a higher efficiency to transportation and manufacture and; 2—the determination of the Kuomintang to adopt a consistent policy to foster the aspirations of the people in building up a social capital as well as a national capital.

Gridironers Give Annual Spring Dinner Amid Much Hilarity

The Gridiron Club, membership of which is restricted to the newspaper correspondents at Washington, D. C., assembled for the annual spring dinner at the Capital April 28. The burlesquing indulged in was of the usual hilarious quality—the forthcoming Republican convention at Kansas City June 12, and the Democratic convention at Houston, Texas, two weeks later furnishing ample material. The Washington correspondent of the Kansas City *Star* says that 300 distinguished, guests including President Coolidge, Vice-president Dawes and nearly all the presidential candidates, were given a chance te see the forthcoming Kansas City convention from seats in the press section. The first day's balloting of the convention came to an end when the huge picture of President Coolidge was turned to the wall by the National chairman, William M. Butler, as tears streamed down his cheeks and Secretary Mellon and Charles D. Hilles, impersonated by members of the Club, swooned dead away.

China's Appeal to the World

The students of the Customs College, Peking, on May 10, issued a long statement, in the concluding paragraph of which they said:—"*Japan's action is therefore an offense against the law of nations, a disgrace to humanity and a challenge to civilization*! If the world has not yet forgotten the frightful image of the World War, when all mankind joined hand to hand in eliminating that common foe, the present brutal acts of Japan necessarily demand the penalty of the whole world. Let us not forget the incalcuable sacrifices made by the Allies during the War! At that time no distinctions of race, nationality, or creed were made. English and Americans fought side by side with Frenchmen and Belgians. Jews and Gentiles alike shed their blood. Should it be so calculated that a decade has elapsed and another massacre must be perpetrated to appease the impatience of the bloodthirsty militarists? Shall the solemn obligation—the obligation to "make the world safe for democracy"—assumed in time of War by widely divergent peoples and attended with such a stupendous sacrifice, be lightly forgotten? Must the avarices of the few supplant the breath of vision that alone is calculated to hurry the footsteps of humanity along the road of progress? The world has advanced in many ways since the days of religious fanaticism, but there is a new sign of retrogression which is evinced in the rise of a new form of aristocracy— the aristocracy of sheer brutal force!"

Returned Students from Tokyo Military Academy Join in Protests

The Chinese students of the Military Academy at Tokyo quit school and returning to China issued the following statement:—

"Since we are military students, knowing neither art nor diplomacy, we present before you in sheer truth and facts the tragedy which has happened recently at Tsinan between Japan and China, in order to get your impartial judgment. The Japanese Government, regardless of the repeated protests both of our government and our people, violating international law, despatched a vast number of troops to Shantung, for the purpose of checking the advance of our Nationalist Army and handicapping unification of our country, so as to snatch from us every possible profit and interest. After a furious attack upon the Nationalist Army, three thousand of which were killed and more than four thousand wounded, the Japanese troops with a great slaughter of the Chinese citizens and terrible destruction of houses have seized Tsinan city, forcing the Nanking Government to accept their most cruel terms.

Japan Does as She Pleases

In the course of a protest made by the student body of the Kwang-tung Technical Institute against the Japanese invasion of Shantung it is stated:—"China is an independent country and Shantung is but a province of China. Japan has sent troops to Shantung. No matter what her pretext is, what right has she to occupy the territory of a friendly nation at peace? This is a gross violation of the Chinese sovereignty and non-observance of the Law of Nations. Why did she not do the same thing to America when her people were prejudiced in California, or to Great Britain when Canada and Australia excluded her immigrants? Because she thinks China is a peace—loving country, and therefore, could do whatever she pleases. We, the people of China, should give her a lesson this time, so that she will have to stay away from all Chinese affairs hereafter. The treaty of Washington in the year 1921 provided for the restoration of Shantung by Japan to China, and it was duly signed by the Nine Powers, including Japan herself. Though she returned Kiaochao to China nominally, she still has her guards on the Kiaochao Railway, and her soldiers have never left China, for they may come and may go as if in their home land. The encouragement of the Japanese immigration to Shantung and all economic exploitation of the said province apparently revealed the real intention of the Japanese Government to occupy Shantung as a Japanese colony. These actions violate the Washington Treaty in letter and spirit."

A Protest By Nanyang Faculty

The Faculty's Committee on Sino-Japanese Relations of Nanyang University issued the following protest:—

While the triumphant Nationalist Army was approaching Taian, the Japanese Government, under pretence of safeguarding its subjects and in utter defiance of Chinese sovereignty and protests, poured its military, naval, and aerial forces into Chinese territory. Since May 3rd, Japanese troops have, without provocation, fired upon and killed thousands of Chinese soldiers and civilians; they have murdered the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and his staff, after having first sliced off his ears and nose, they have looted and set fire to the temporary quarters of the Nationalist Foreign Ministry; they have destroyed the Yellow River Railway bridge, the radio station, and the populous city of Tsinan.

We maintain that the measure taken by the Japanese Government to send thirty thousand troops to Shantung to protect a few hundred Japanese residents in Tsinan is entirely unwarranted and unnecessary; that such outrages as outlined above are premeditated acts of aggression on the part of the Japanese Government, in open violence of all principles of humanity and international law. We hope that the nations of the world will rise and see to it that the Japanese Government be held responsible for the above actions in the interest of Justice and Humanity.

London Women Extend Sympathy

A cable message has come from a group of women in London to the Chinese women's organizations of China. The cable was sent in care of the National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association and is an expression of the feeling at a public meeting held in London on May 22, at which Mrs. C. C. Chen of Shanghai presided. The message reads as follows:—"This meeting extends deep sympathy to the people of China during this period of renewed struggle. It urges all governments having interests in the disturbed area to carefully avoid taking any position which may seem to threaten the complete integrity of the country and hopes that a united China may soon be ready to take its rightful place among the nations of the world. Inform others." The cable was signed by Miss Edith Pye. Miss Pye of England and Madame Drevet of France have recently spent several months in China as representatives of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and have met leading Chinese women in Peking, Shanghai, Nanking, Hongkong and Canton. They have had unusual opportunities to understand conditions in China today and to exchange ideas with Chinese women on questions of international concern. Since leaving China they have visited in Japan, Honolulu and America and are speaking constantly in the interest of international friendship and understanding."

U. S. Silk Men Guests of Chinese Exporters

The American Silk Committee, at the head of which is David Douty, president of the American Raw Silk Association, which recently arrived in Shanghai on a tour of inspection, were entertained by the five leading Chinese silk export companies at a tiffin at the Bankers Association in Shanghai May 26. N. T. Zi of the China Export Co. presided

Besides a number of Chinese silk merchants, those present included Daniel Douty, William Cheney of Cheney Brothers Co. in the United States, and Messrs. Albert Bushard, William Wheeler, James Nany, Roy Schwartz, George Chernetze and Ralph Buchanan.

In his speech of welcome Mr. Zi, expressed appreciation of the work which has been done by American Raw Silk Association toward the development of the Chinese silk industry.

Mr. Cheney in replying said he found encouragement in the fact that the younger generation are gradually stepping into the silk trade in China. On a previous visit about six or seven years ago Mr. Cheney said he was usually obliged to deal with the greybeards, whereas his present dealings were chiefly with the younger blood.

Mr. Douty in replying explained that the American guests did not come to China as official representatives of the American Raw Silk Association, but had undertaken the trip on their own responsibility and as representatives of the respective firms.

Mr. Bushard said that China has been supplying a wide variety of raw silk, the great number of grades making it impossible for Chinese manufacturers to produce any single grade in large quantities, while the requirement of the American market was for a single good grade of raw silk, but great quantities.

Mr. Wheeler said that owing to the nature of its fabrics only a very small quantity of Chinese raw silk was used in the mauufacture of socks and stockings in America, and even that small portion was used tentatively. The manufacture of hosiery, according to Mr. Wheeler, required knitted fabrics in raw silk which were not found in silks produced in China though the Chinese silk had an advantage in its evenness. But the advantage, the speaker said, was not sufficient to offset its drawback.

The last speaker was Mr. Buchanan of the International Testing House. Mr. Buchanan observed that ultimate responsibility for the development of the trade between China and the United States rested with the Chinese merchants, and that he had found some encouragement and hopeful signs during the past three or four years.

The firms which acted as hosts were, in the order of their age, as follows: China Export Company, Wei Tzun Silk Co., Ltd., Whou Ling Silk Mfg. Co., Venus Trading Co. and Tonying and Co.

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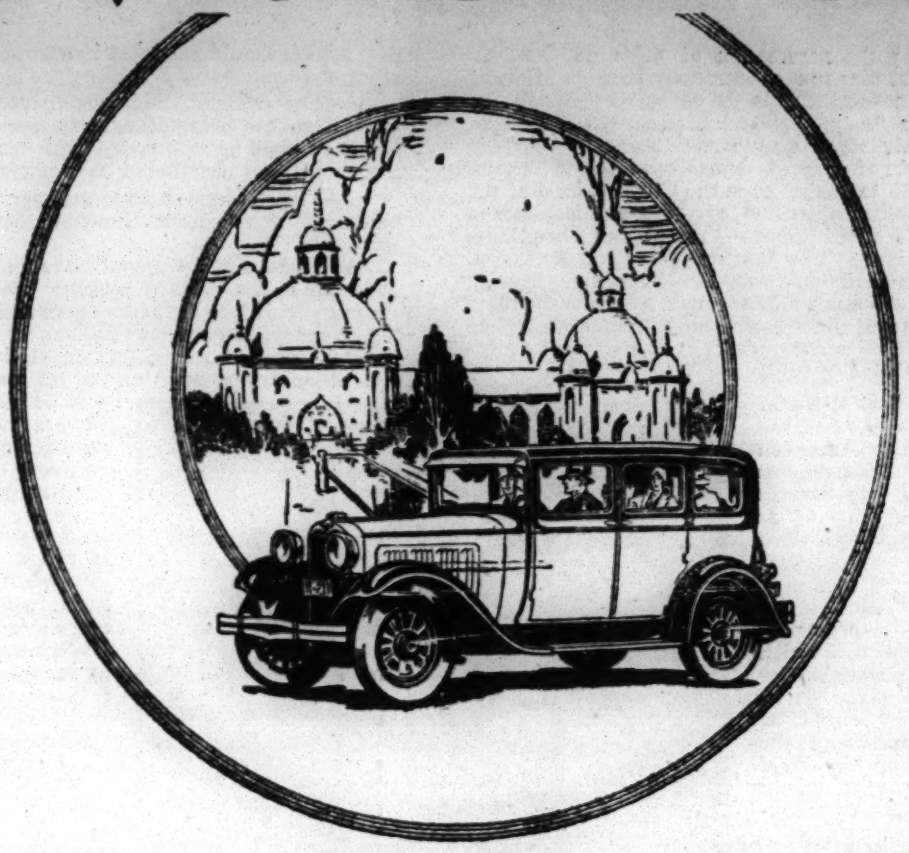

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DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

Chang Tso-ling's Alleged Secret Treaties With The Japanese

BY J. B. P.

Shortly following the assumption of office of General-Baron Tanaka as Premier and concurrently Foreign Ministe of Japan, there began to appear in the newspapers of the Far East rumors of a new "strong" Japanese policy toward China. Almost simultaneously there also began to appear reports in the various newspapers of alleged demands which the Tanaka Government proposed to make upon the Chinese, most of the rumors pertaining to an extension of Japanese interests in Manchuria, or China's three Eastern Provinces ot Shengking, Kirin and Ho-lung-kiang. The Japanese press and the liberal leaders of Japan immediately began to express apprehension because General Tanaka was a military man, a former Minister of War and a member of the Choshu military clan which had been largely responsible for attempting to put over the Twenty-One Demands upon China in 1915.

Shortly after General-Baron Tanaka's assumption of office, the *Japan Advertiser*, the American newspaper in Tokyo published an article which quoted a spokesman of the Japanese Government as stating that Tanaka's policy toward China "would be a complete reversal of that following by Baron Shidehara the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the preceding Wakatsuki Government, which had been based on friendship for China." The same article stated that Tanaka's policy would be based on cooperation with the Powers having interests in China and "active interference where vital interests of Japan were concerned."

Diplomats in Conference

One of the first things General-Baron Tanaka did was to call two conferences of Japanese diplomats and other officials familiar with the China situation. One of these conferences was held in Tokyo under the chairmanship of Baron Tanaka and the other was held in Mukden. Both were attended by leading Japanese consular and other officials stationed in China. The first Japanese intervention in Shantung came at about this time, General-Baron Tanaka's announced reason being the protection of Japanese lives and interests in view of the then recent happenings in Nanking. Both the Nanking and Hankow Nationalist Governments protested the Japanese intervention in Shantung and then later on Dr. C. C. Wu, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Nationalist Government at Nanking handed to the Japanese an official note calling attention to the fact that Baron Tanaka in his official utterances regarding China policy was using the old familiar phrases of Japanese diplomacy toward China such as "Japan's special interests in China," "Japan's desire to preserve order for both Chinese and foreigners in Manchuria and Mongolia," "Japan's intentions to meet the menace before it reaches these areas," and so on, all of which in Dr. Wu's opinion recalled the painful days of the Twenty-One Demands when Japan was trying to take over military and political control of North China when the other Powers were involved in the World War.

The *Japan Chronicle*, the British newspaper published at Kobe on July 30 last year published a translation from one of the Japanese newspapers stating that Mr. Yoshida, the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden, following his return from the conference at Tokyo had called on the Civil-Governor of Fengtien Province and had conveyed to him certain demands, a summary of which were:

1—Owing to the difficulty of settling the question of leasing land to the Japanese in Manchuria, it was desired that the Chinese should grant land ownership to the Japanese as an alternative.

2—The present Chinese construction of a railway line parallel to the South Manchuria line (Japanese Government-owned) should be abandoned and the Chinese should agree that no parallel line should be constructed in future.

3—The Chinese authorities should quickly agree to an extension of the Kirin-Hoinyung line for a distance of 60 miles.

4—Japan must be permitted to immediately open a new consulate at the town of Linkiang near the Korean border for the purpose of looking after Japan's trade interests and keeping an eye on Korean malcontents.

The report in the *Japan Chronicle* stated that the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden had informed the Chinese authorities of the desire of the Japanese Government to settle these outstanding questions *speedily and amicably*, but also pointing out that if they could not be settled by negotiations in Mukden that the discussions "would be transferred to Peking and taken up by the Japanese Minister, Mr. Yoshizawa, with Marshal Chang Tso-ling directly."

Dr. C. T. Wang (Wang Cheng-ting) who is prominently mentioned as Foreign Minister of the Nationalist Government in succession to Gen. Hwang Fu, who has announced his resignation. Dr. Wang is a native of Ningpo, Chekiang Province where he was born in 1882. He attended school at Pei-yang University, Tientsin and then went to the United States where he studied at the University of Michigan and at Yale University. He was a member of the Chinese Delegation at the Paris Peace Conference and was largely responsible for China's refusal to sign the Peace Treaty containing the clause ceding the former German interests in Shantung to Japan. Dr. Wang has been Foreign Minister and Acting Premier in the Peking Government, was chairman of the Chinese Delegation at the Peking Tariff Conference and has been active in public affairs. He is now a member of the Diplomatic Committee of the Nationalist Government and in addition is Director-General of the Lung-Hai Railway.

Since these preliminary moves by Japan, there has been a constant recurrence of reports and denials regarding what General-Baron Tanaka was trying to do in China. At one time the situation became so tense in Mukden that the Chinese staged an anti-Japanese demonstration and severely handled several of the Japanese police officials. On August 27 last year, Mr. Albert Y. Hugh, a Chinese writer familiar with conditions in Manchuria and Mongolia contributed an article to *The Review* in which he alleged that shortly following the despatch of Japanese troops to Shantung Province in the summer of 1927 that the Japanese had lodged five demands with the Chinese authorities in Manchuria, one of which referred to the enforcement or "legalization" of the Twenty-One Demands of 1915, the complete consummation of which was blocked by the United States at the time and later were thought to have been largely nullified by the Nine-Power Treaty adopted at the Washington Conference in 1922 to which Japan was a signatory party. There were also suggestions at the time that Japan had entered into treaty negotiations with Soviet Russia regarding a division of interests in Manchuria which would prevent Soviet Russian protests in the event Japan attempted to carry out her full program to turn South Manchuria into a Japanese protectorate.

Has Marshal Chang Negotiated a Treaty?

The significant element in the whole situation has been that Japan's pressure upon Marshal Chang Tso-ling has gradually increased as the military and political fortunes of the Mukden Dictator have declined in the face of the rising-tide of Chinese Nationalism. On several occasions Marshal Chang Tso-ling has declared publicly that he would not accede to the Japanese demands, but it has been noticeable that he has carefully kept the negotiations with the Japanese in his own hands and has prevented the Peking Foreign Office from meddling in the matter.

The Chinese newspapers in Shanghai on May 23, or about a week ago published a verbatim report of an alleged treaty which Marshal Chang Tso-ling is said to have negotiated with the Japanese on March 19 last, the treaty consisting of ten

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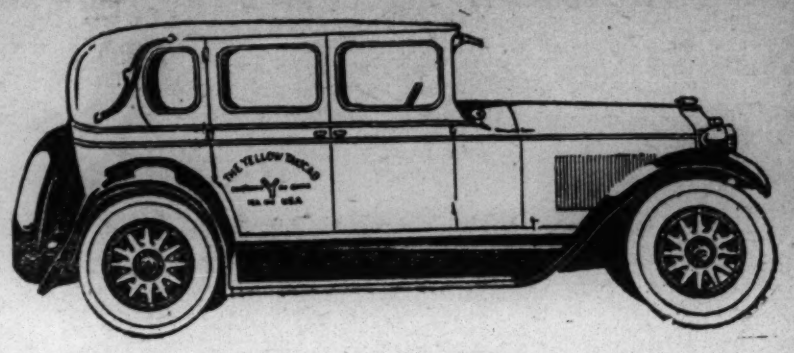

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articles and according to the report was signed by Gen. Yang Yu-ting, Chief-of-Staff of the Fengtien Party and Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Marshal in Peking. The terms of this alleged treaty as translated from the Chinese newspapers in Shanghai was approximately as follows:

Article 1—The Japanese Government has long realized that China is under the menace of Red domination which constitutes a menace to the Far East, hence Japan is prepared to dispatch troops for the purpose of assisting Marshal Chang Tso-ling and the Peking Government to stabilize the situation. But while taking this action Japan agrees to respect China's sovereignty, to respect Chinese customs and not to cause trouble with the Chinese people. When the purpose of this action has been accomplished, Japan agrees to withdraw her troops.

Article 2—The expenses covering the despatch of Japanese troops shall be borne jointly by the two parties.

Article 3—Japan agrees to lend to Marshal Chang Tso-ling a sum of money from Yen 50,000,000 to Yen 100,000,000 covering the expenses of the anti-Red expedition and China agrees to pay Japan interest at the rate of eight percent.

Article 4—China agrees to grant Japan the right to construct a number of railways (named specifically) in North China in Chihli, Shantung, northern Kiangsu, Fukien, and the Three Eastern Provinces. In addition China grants to Japan the right of residence for her nationals throughout Manchuria, Eastern Mongolia, Shantung, Fukien and the Three Eastern provinces together with the preferential right to open mines, exploit forests and develop industries.

Article 5—China agrees not to cede any island adjacent to her coastline to any third party.

Article 6—China agrees to cede in perpetuity to Japan the ports of Dairen and Port Arthur which Japan is now holding under a lease-hold obtained through the Twenty-One Demands of 1915.

Article 7—China agrees to lease Tsingtao and the Kiaochow Bay area to Japan for a period of 99 years.

Article 8—China agrees not to construct any railway paralleling the South Manchuria line (owned by the Japanese Government) or any other line which the Japanese may construct in China in the future.

Article 9—China agrees to affirm the complete legality of the Twenty-One Demands of 1915.

Article 10—The present treaty shall come into effect immediately following its signing by the two parties.

The text of this treaty which appeared simultaneously in all of the Chinese newspapers in Shanghai was supposedly obtained from a member of the Fengtien party in Tientsin who has turned "states evidence" in view of the early collapse of the Fengtien resistance at Peking and Tientsin. Since its publication the Nationalist Government has caused to be made public a series of intercepted telegrams exchanged between agents of Marshal Chang Tso-ling in Peking and representatives which he has sent to Tokyo for the purpose of obtaining assistance from the Japanese. One of these telegrams was allegedly sent from Tokyo to Peking about the middle of the present month and stated that General-Baron Tanaka, the Japanese Premier had agreed to send ten divisions of troops into North China in support of Marshal Chang Tso-ling in exchange for Marshal Chang's agreement to legalize the Twenty-One Demands of 1915 and to grant Japan certain exclusive rights in Shantung Province including a lease of Tsingtao and the Kiaochow Bay area and control of the Shantung Railway and a concession at Tsinan. The telegrem also urged upon Marshal Chang Tso-ling the immediate necessity of muzzling the anti-Japanese attitude of the Peking Government and referred especially to reports that the Peking Government was contemplating cooperation with the Nanking Government in referring the Tsinan incident to the League of Nations and the American Government.

Then still further in addition to the foregoing, the Nationalist Government has also obtained possession of copies of telegrams and correspondence formerly belonging to the Yamen of Gen. Chang Chung-chang, the former Tupan of Shantung Province which indicates that Gen. Chang Chung-chang on his own behalf had granted the Japanese certain special rights in Shantung Province. One of these telegrams was of special interest in that Gen. Chang Chung-chang severely reprimanded the Minister of Communications in Peking for delay in providing the Japanese troops in Tientsin with facilities for traveling to Tsinan over the Chinese Government-owned Tientsin-Pukow Railway, Gen. Chang stating that the Japanese had promised to send troops to assist him in holding Shantung against the Nationalist troops under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Men and Events

Dr. F. K. Yoh, an American University graduate, has been admitted to practice in the Chinese Courts.

Dr. G. Zay Wood, chief of the European and American section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has tendered his resignation.

Dr. T. Z, Koo, National Students Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. occupied the pulpit at the Community Church, Shanghai. Sunday May 27.

Mrs. F. W. Maze, wife of the Shanghai Commissioner of Customs, departed from Shanghai end of last week on a short visit to Australia.

The British China Navigation Company's steamer Tean was pirated in the harbor of Hoihow, South China, Sunday morning, May 27.

Charles Lee, a graduate of St. John's University, and Miss Sophie Tsang, were married at St. John's Pro-Cathedral, May 26, by Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott.

Miss Mei Ching-hsiang, who formerly studied music in the United States, has returned to China and recently sang a number of selections at the Y. W. C. A.

T. C. Chao, director-general of the China Merchants S. N. Co. has issued orders to cancel all free passes on the company's steamers. All passengers in future must pay their fares.

Wang Kien-tsu has been appointed a judge at the Provisional (formerly Mixed) Court at Shanghai in succession to Ling Piau, who has been transferred to the Wukang district Court.

The Joint Savings Society of the Yiehyieh, Kienchen. Continental and China & South Seas Bank during the week occupied their new premises at the corner of Hankow and Szechuen Road.

The anniversary of the killing of the Chinese students by the Shanghai Municipal police May 30, 1925 passed off quietly. The Shanghai Students Union observed the day by suspending scholastic activities.

It is announced that General Hwang Fu, who recently resigned the position of Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs, plans to make an extended tour of Europe and the United States in the near future.

An elaborate tomb, erected in Chapei, in memory of the victims of the May 30 shooting in 1925, was unveiled on Wednesday at a memorial service attended by representatives of various local organizations.

Prop S. Levi of the College of France was announced to deliver a lecture, illustrated with lantern slides, before the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai, June 1, on "Dans le Coeur de l'Himalaya : le Nepal."

The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in session at Kansas City May 19, adopted a report abolishing several bishoprics, including the one at Foochow, China. The bishoprics of North China and Korea are retained.

N. F. Allman, Consul for Mexico, reserved his decision in the case, which came to a conclusion May 29, in which J. J. Alvarez is charged with conducting a public gambling establishment at 151c Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.

For the first time since the outbreak of the European war in 1914, there are now three dispatches of mail *via* Siberia to Europe, but Shanghai does not get the full benefit of them owing to the breakdown of the railway communications in China owing to the civil war.

Dr. Charles A. Siler, an American physician in Tientsin, departed during the week for Europe with his wife and five children. Dr. Siler will spend several months in the clinics of Vienna doing postgraduate work before continuing with his family to America on holiday.

Judge Milton D. Purdy and staff returned from Tientsin during the week after holding a session of the U. S. Court for China in the northern city. After a few Shanghai cases have been tried, Judge Purdy and staff will proceed to Hankow to hold a session of the court there.

The excessive salaries paid to British officials in the Shanghai Municipal service was made the subject of enquiries at a recent sitting of the House of Commons. The British official organ in Shanghai, The *North China Daily News*, in commenting on the incident said it was none of the House of Commons' business.

Chu Chia-hua, Commissioner of the Civil Affairs Department of Chekiang, visited Mokanshan during the week in order to ascertain the amount of real-estate owned by foreigners in and around Mokanshan. It is understood that the Chekiang Provincial Government proposes to repurchase any such foreign-owned property from the present foreign owners.

Major A. Hilton Johnson, retiring commissioner-general of the Shanghai Municipal Council, was entertained at the Bankers Club May 28, by various local Chinese organizations on the eve of his departure for England. Stirling Fessenden, chairman of the Municipal Council, is taking over the duties of the office of commissioner-general.

Lum Pao-wah, who assisted in winning the Far Eastern Tennis Championship for China and is representing China in the Davis Cup Competition in America, was formerly a partner of the famous Australian Davis Cup player, Gerald Patterson. He represented Victoria on a number of occasions and, with Patterson, won the Australian Doubles Championship in 1925.

Present and Past Anti-Japanese Boycotts

(*Continued from page 12*)

Sixth Boycott

Year	1926
Duration of the boycott	3 months
Cause	May 30th Affair
Province affected	All over China

Decline of imports from Japan in that year was very slight because the boycott against the British goods was launched at the same time.

Seventh Boycott:

Year (started on May 6th)	1928
Duration of the boycott	unknown
Cause	Tsinan incident
Provinces affected	All over China
Decline of imports from Japan	unknown

Since the present boycott has been in effect for a comparatively time of less than a month, many lines of Japanese trade have already suffered seriously. The first ones are the banking, shipping, factories and mills in China; and the next ones that will suffer more are factories in Japan producing goods for export to China. It is reported many such factories in Osaka are contemplating reducing their working hours by half from June first, and then decide what to do next. It depends now upon the Japanese manufacturers and merchants to see who are going to suffer more and who will pay the bill for the gun-boat policy.

P. O. Box 1467, Shanghai, May 28, 1928.

American Policy Based on Strict Impartiality

Washington, April 22. — "The United States is not concerned with the type of government set up in China. It cares only that conditions shall be created permitting the citizens of China to achieve their own highest welfare and engage freely with citizens of the United States in such relations as shall be mutually desired and profitable."

This declaration is made by Secretary of State Kellogg in a fifty-page printed booklet captioned "Foreign Relations" and published by the Republican National Committee as a campaign document.

Mr. Kellogg reviews the Chinese situation at some length, pointing out the political vicissitudes afflicting that country, discussing the so-called "unequal" treaties and telling of the attempt made to work out a tariff adjustment in accordance with the treaty adopted at the Washington Arms Conference and the failure of negotiations, owing to the passing of the Government at Peking with which the Powers were dealing.

"Since then" he adds, "no Government has been formed able to speak for the nation as a whole, but this Government is ready to continue the process of treaty readjustment whenever such a Government appears, or even to negotiate with Chinese delegates, if they represent authorities and people of the entire nation."

Mr. Kellogg tells of the increasing difficulties to which American interests in China have been subjected by the bitter civil warfare, the levying of all manner of regional taxes by military leaders, the commandeering of American property and the imperiling of our citizens, and adds:

"With all these facts in mind, the American Government has refrained from the use of harsh methods for the strict enforcement of the treaty rights of American interests. It has hoped and still hopes, that the manifest advantage to China herself of the activities of American citizens in the country will lead to the restoration of conditions favorable to their continuance."

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Who's Who in China

Gen. Hsiung Ping
熊斌

Gen. Hsiung Ping is a native of the Huang-an district of Hupeh Province where he was born in 1893. After attending the local schools of his district he went to Peking where he enrolled in the Military College. He entered the Imperial Ching army as a junior officer. During the 1911 Revolution, he served in the Republican army as a member of the general staff. Since the first revolution he has continued in the army, serving as a member of the Peking Officer's Training Institute; adviser to the Military Governor's office in Honan; Colonel and Counsellor to the Inspector-General's Yamen; Educational Director of the Senior Officers Training Corps; Chief of Staff of the 11th Division; Chief of Staff of the Kuominchun First Army; Chief Counsellor of the Directorate-General of the Northwest Defense; Vice-Minister of War in the Peking Government; member of the Hupeh Provincial Council and member of the Military Council of the Nationalist Government at Nanking; and in spring of 1928 Gen. Hsiung Ping was appointed a senior member of the General Staff of the Nationalist Armies. He is now Chief Councilor and official representative at Nanking of the Kuominchun Allied Armies.

General Hwang Fu's Letter of Resignation

The following is a translation of the letter of resignation of General Hwang Fu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Nationalist Government Council:

Though with but limited ability, I was appointed the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and during the three months of my tenure of office, I have been carrying on the work most cautiously. However, at the present moment when we are proceeding rigorously in our foreign relations, I have found it difficult to bring to a satisfactory understanding of the end I have in view. At such a time as this when the path our country is treading is fraught with difficulties, it is most important that there must be unreserved cooperation within as well as without the Government. Fearing that lack of confidence which I should command in my position may fail to meet the high hopes of the Nationalist Government, I beg to tender my resignation from the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs and other concurrent positions with a view to leave open the way for an abler successor. Kindly give me immediately your consent, so that the cause of whole China will be benefited.

Mr. Yuan Tung-li
袁同禮

Mr. Yuan Tung-li Acting Director of the Metropolitan Library at Peking, was born at Peking in 1895, and is a descendant of an old literary family. After his graduation from the Peking Government University, Mr. Yuan joined the faculty of Tsing-Hua College as Associate Librarian. In 1917 he was appointed Librarian and largely responsible for the construction of the new library building, the first modern library building to be constructed in China. In August 1920 Mr. Yuan was sent to the United States by Chancellor Tsai Yuan-pei of the Government University for further study and enrolled in Columbia University, N. Y. While at Columbia he was awarded the Collins scholarship for scholastic achievement. During the Washington Conference, 1921-1922, Mr. Yuan served as secretary to Gen. Hwang Fu, one of the Advisers to the Chinese Delegation. Mr. Yuan remained in the United States following the Washington Conference and enrolled in the New York State Library School at Albany from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor in Library Science. He then went to London where he devoted a half year to library study in the University of London. He was elected a member of the British Bibliographical Society and the Oxford Bibliographical Society, being the first Chinese to receive this honor.

Upon his return to China, Mr. Yuan was appointed director of the University Library of the National University of Kwangtung. During the period of the so-called Regency Cabinet in Peking, Mr. Yuan was Councillor and represented the Cabinet in the Manchu Household Property Commission and assisted in the creation of the Imperial Palace Museum. In this connection Mr. Yuan assisted in the organization of the branch library of the Imperial Palace Museum in which are now housed some 150,000 manuscripts and records dealing with the history of the Manchu Dynasty. When the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture was established, Mr. Yuan was appointed a trustee and made Associate Librarian of the Metropolitical Library. He is also a member of the Library Committee of the Chinese Social and Political Science Association, a member of the Directors of the Scientific Mission to Northwest China, the advisory board of the Institute of Sinological Studies, Metropolitan Library, Peking and Boone Library at Wuchang. He assisted in the formation of the Peking Library Association and served for two terms as President and is now secretary of the Library Association of China.

In the United States Court for China

ISABEL BURT,
Plaintiff,
vs
ARTHUR RAYMOND BURT,
Defendant.

Cause No. 3071
Civil No. 1297

ORDER

Filed at Shanghai, China, May 9, 1928.

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce:

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by her attorney, has this 30th day of April, 1928, made application for the substitution of publication, for personal service upon defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 7th day of May, 1928, the Summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China, "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on April 30th, 1928, ISABEL BURT, the Plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the Defendant was not residing in China, nor has he been within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last six months previous to April 30th, 1928.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is, this 9th day of May, 1928, ordered that the Defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein, on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the last day of publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT,
MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

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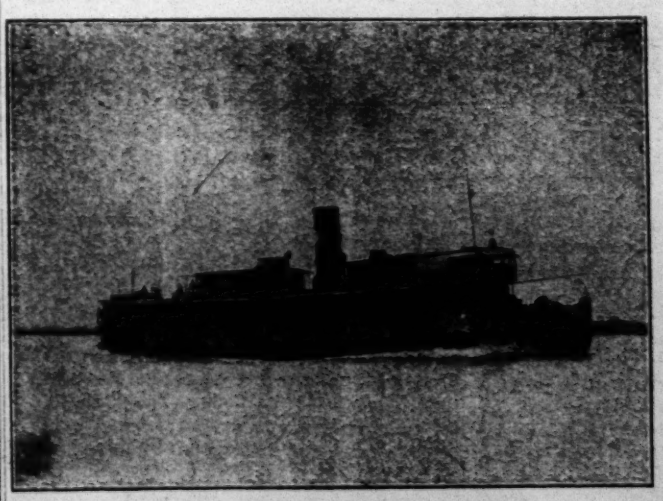

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From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent), Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and Toho (Japanese) news agencies, and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press).

Tuesday, May 22—Chinese population Harbin evince strong indignation regarding Tsinan incident; officials prohibit anti-Japanese demonstrations by students but boycott of Japanese goods starting; bandits becoming active in North Manchuria due to withdrawal of troops which have been sent to Tientsin area—Chui Shih-chih appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Tsinan in place of Chao Shih-hsuan who refused to serve due to his alleged mistreatment by Japanese—Hu Han-ming, former member Central Executive of Kuomintang, who is now in France, has wired Nationalist leaders in Nanking and Shanghai expressing strong opposition to removing capital to Peking—Some 120,000 piculs of sugar arriving in Shanghai from Japan is boycotted by Chinese dealers who refuse receive same; Japanese Commercial Attache tries to adjust case, but Chinese Sugar Dealers Guild absolutely refuses to receive product—Forty Chinese factories in Shanghai and 20 factories in Hangchow hold exposition for purpose promoting Chinese made goods in consequence of anti-Japanese boycott; plans made for holding similar exhibitions of Chinese goods in towns throughout Shanghai trade district—More troops proceeding to Northern front from Hankow—Canton sends more money to Hankow to finance expedition to North—*Kuo Wen* report from Peking states that Japanese troops arriving at Tientsin and Peking "are of very strong war inclinations and display hostility toward Chinese"—Col. Jen Hsiao-sun, assistant commander of Nationalist Patrol Force at Hsuchowfu, murdered by Red Spear Bandits; was close associate of Chiang Kai-shek—T. V. Soong returns to Nanking from Chengchow where he interviewed Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang on War situation—Gen. Li Chung-jen suddenly disarms troops of Gen. Chien Chen at Hankow and places Gen. Chien under guard, alleging he was plotting to establish his own power in Hunan and had embezzled Hunan funds; Nanking Government Council approves action and dismisses Gen. Chien from his position and orders him held for judicial inquiry-Hankow Political Council appoints new provincial government in Hunan—Gen. Li Chung-jen assumes office as commander-in-chief of 4th group Nationalist army and will have equal rank with Feng Yu—hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan—Fighting breaks out again in Szechuen province between Yang Sen and Gen. Kuo Ju-tung—C. T. Wang recommends that all Northern war prisoners be immediately put to work on a new road between Nanking and Hangchow—Nanking Ministry of Finance appropriates $2,000,000 in Government bonds for financing Hankow army for Northern drive—Chinese students in Tokyo hold memorial service for Tsinan Chinese dead—Gen. Ma Fu-hsiang sends telegram to Gen. Yang Rseng-hsin, military governor of Chinese Turkestan, advising him to join the Nationalist revolution—Gen. Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi sends message to all magistrates in Chihli province advising abolition of extortionate taxes levied by Chang Tso-ling and urging them to begin program of public improvements—Japanese complete construction of aerodrome in Tientsin despite protests of Peking Government; already have eight airplanes—Nanking Government decides to establish Shantung provincial government headquarters at Yenchow due to occupation of Tsinan by the Japanese—Nanking decides to issue statement in reply to Japanese Note on Manchuria—Fighting begins in section south of Peking between Peking-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow lines, both sides claiming advantage; Nationalists capture Hokien but reported Sun Chuan-fang recaptured place—Yen Hsi-shan takes over entire Suiyuan area and Fengtien troops retreat to Chahar—Gen. Bei Tsung-chi arrives at Hsinhsiang for conference with Feng Yu-hsiang.

Wednesday, May 23—Nanking appoints Wang Yao-lung, director of the Shanghai office of the Quartermaster, as special delegate to Hunan and Hupeh to investigate financial conditions—Canton report states Chinese have withdrawn all deposits from Japanese banks and have cashed all their Japanese bank notes—Nanking decides to exempt several classes of native goods from taxation in order to stimulate use of Chinese made goods—Admiral Yang Shu-chwang of Nationalist Navy goes to Nanking for Conference—Gen. Chien Ta-chun, commander of Shanghai-Woosung Garrison addresses Shanghai students advising them to attend to school work and not take part in agitations—Chinese coal merchants guild, cotton merchants guild, exchange and currency guild, match merchants guild all vote to boycott Japanese products—*Kuo Min* report states that Japanese troops are guarding city gates at Tsinan and searching all Chinese who enter or leave and shoot those who object to search—Kwangtung Division of Central Political Council decides to begin immediate work on connection of branches of Canton-Hankow Railway; Central Government asked to appropriate $15,000,000 while Hunan and Hupeh asked to appropriate $5,000,000 a year until work completed; total cost estimated at $54,000,000—Nanking protests to Japanese Consul-General Yada at Shanghai against action of Japanese military in dropping bombs on Taianfu, Shantung which is more than 40 miles from Tsinan—Chiang Kai-shek expected to return to Hsuchowfu after conference with Feng in Chihli—Anti-locust campaign started in Honan owing to menace to farmers' crops—Motor road being constructed from Kaifeng, Honan to banks of Yellow River—Gen. Lu Chung-lin of Feng Yu-hsiang army asks that large sum be remitted for famine work in Northern Honan and Southern Chihli where conditions reported serious—Honan appropriates $40,000 for relief by confiscating property of late Yuan Shih-kai in province—Nationalist military headquarters moved to Techow—New wireless station installed at Shanghai Bureau of Foreign Affairs; can communicate with Nanking, Canton and Hankow—*Ta Chung* report states that Japanese have taken over all administrative affairs at Tsinan-Shanghai students take over examination and registration of Japanese goods on wharves at Shanghai—Canton anti-Japanese boycott committee prevents all Japanese goods from going to Kwangsi province—Kiangsu provincial Government promulgates regulations for encouraging use of native goods through education in schools—*Kuo Min* report states that Kuominchun cavalry has passed Machang on Tientsin-Pukow line and is menacing the retreat of the Fengtien forces—T. V. Soong expected back in Shanghai from trip to Chihli to interview Feng Yu-hsiang; Madame Chiang Kai-shek also returning.

Thursday, May 24—Nanking Political Council approves dismissal of Gen. Cheng Chien and appoints new members of Hunan Provincial Government; also orders abolition of all exorbitant and illegal taxes in Shantung, meeting being attended by Wang Pei-chun, Hsueh Tu-pi, Li Lieh-chun, Tan Yen-kai, Yu Yui-jen, Chang Ching-kiang, Tsai Yuan-pei, Yeh Tsu-chang, T. V. Soong, Chao Pei-lien the latter representing Yen Hsi-shan and Chang Chi-kiang who represented Feng Yu-hsiang—As result of conference between Bei Tsung-chi of Hankow and Chiang Kai-shek, it is decided that the Nationalist Government shall in future remit expenses for the various army corps in Hunan and Hupeh-*Kuo Min* report states that Chang Tso-ling's subordinates have sent representatives to Nationalist headquarters to arrange peace—Admiral Yang Shu-chuang intercedes at Nanking for release of Gen. Cheng Chien at Hankow—Wu-Han division of Political Council decides to appoint financial commission and also orders investigation of government factories in Wu-Han area—National University Council recommends inclusion of military training in all Government Schools—Minister of Interior at Nanking forbids circulation of indecent literature—Ministry of Interior announces National Products Exposition in Shanghai this fall—Large shipment of military supplies arrives at Shanghai from Canton—*Ta Chung* agency report states Japanese airplanes continue to drop bombs on cities of Shantung outside of the Japanese zone, places affected being Yenchow and Taian; reported that Gen. Fukuda has been ordered to Tientsin where it is stated the Japanese will take independent action without regard to the other Powers; claimed Japanese will disarm all Chinese troops who enter zone of 20 li about Tientsin—Reported Chang Tso-ling has issued instructions for the recruiting of 8,000 boys in Peking and Tientsin area for service in his army—Admiral Yang Shu-chwang, according to *Kuo Wen* report has obtained sanction of Nanking Government Council to send gunboat to Hankow to bring Gen. Cheng Chien to Shanghai for trial by the Nationalist Government—Reported that Nanking may attempt to induce Hwang Fu to reconsider his resignation, but G. Zay Wood of the European and American section of Foreign Office states Gen. Hwang will not reconsider his decision to resign and intends to devote his time to a study of the French and English languages—Gen. Lai Hsin-hwei wires Nanking that he has defeated Gen. Yang Sen and driven his troops out of Wanhsien—Hankow telegram by *Kuo Wen* states that Hunan military commanders, immediately following arrest of Gen. Cheng Chien, appointed Generals Ho Chien and Chen Chia-jen as commissioners of military and civil affairs in Hunan; conditions in Changsha, Hunan reported quiet—American silk delegation now in China visits Wusih silk district—*Kuo Wen* report states that Tang Shao-yi has definitely declined to consider Foreign Office post in succession to Hwang Fu, so that C. T. Wang is likely to be appointed; Tang Shao-yi in interview states Nationalist Government must adopt an "unyielding" attitude

toward Japan—Chinese newspapers in Shanghai publish terms of alleged treaty signed between Chang Tso-ling and Japanese Minister Yoshizawa in which Chang agrees to legalize the Twenty-One Demands of 1915, said treaty having been signed March 19 last and in exchange for which Japan agrees to advance Chang a loan of Yen 50,000,000 and to provide military and munition support.

Friday, May 25—Yen Hsi-shan, commander of Nationalist Shansi forces reports capture of Tatung and Suiyuan, disarming 4,000 Fengtien troops and capturing large stocks of ammunition; Yen's forces advancing eastward towardChahar —Feng Yu-hsiang telegram reported in *Kuomin* states that Kuominchun troops under Gen. Liu Chen-hua have captured Fucheng, Wu-hsiang and Hsinen-hsien in northern Chihli and are closing in on Tientsin; Feng claims capture of Hokien and claims Fengtien retreat practically cut off—Main force of new 4th group army under Gen. Bei Tsung-chi of Hankow reaches Sinhsiang on Peking-Hankow line on way to front—Chiang Kai-shek holds conference at Hsuchowfu on defense measures for Shantung—Chiang Tso-ping, head of Nationalist political committee in war zone informs Nanking that following the arrival of several members of the Japanese Seiyukai party in Tsinan that all proclamations put up by the Japanese commander Fukuda were torn down and that it is reported that the Japanese Government has ordered Fukuda transferred to Tientsin, his troops being replaced by part of new Third Division—Wu-Han division of Political Council appoints Gen. Lu Ti-ping as director of Bandit Suppression forces in Hunan—Nanking report states Gen. Cheng Chien will be permitted his freedom to proceed to Nanking to lay his case before the Government—Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang approves publication of a "*General Weekly*" by the Propaganda Corps—Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai decides to organize a propaganda corps to correct "false impression" created in America and Europe by Japanese propaganda on Tsinan affair—Mayor Chang Ting-fan of Shanghai demands withdrawal of Japanese marines from patrol duty on Settlement boundaries stating they are likely to cause trouble owing to inflamed status of Chinese—*Kuo Min* report from Nanking states that it has been discovered that Chao Sin-fu, well known Chinese silk dealer in Tsinan and 13 members of his staff were killed by the Japanese because of his refusal to fly the Japanese flag—Political and military leaders in Shanghai area hold conference at Woosung to consider means of preserving peace in Shanghai area—National Educational Conference in Nanking decides that primary school teachers should receive better salaries; also decides that more attention should be given to courses in physical education—*Ta Chung* agency states it is practically certain Dr. C. T. Wang will be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in succession to Hwang Fu; Y. L. Tong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs carrying on in Nanking—*Ta Chung* report states that Nationalist reply to Japan's Manchurian Note is practically ready for handing to Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai—Reported Japanese have agreed to restore rifles taken from Chinese troops to Chinese police in Tsinan; Japanese sentries still on duty at the Yellow River Bridge north of Tsinan—*Ta Chung* report states that Japanese residents of Tsingtao have refused to pay further taxes to Chinese authorities—Nanking urges Gen. Li Chi-sum at Canton to come to Nanking for conference.

Saturday, May 26—Nanking Central Political Council holds meeting attended by Tan Yen-kai, Chang Ching-kiang, Ho Yin-chin, Yu Yui-jen, Yeh Chu-chang, Hsieh Tu-pei, Wang Pei-chun, Li Lieh-chun, Chen Ko-fu, Chang Tse-chiang and Chao Pi-nien to consider war situation at front, Sino-Japanese situation and resignation Hwang-Fu; decided that committee composed of Tan Yen-kai, Chang Ching-kiang and Chen Ko-fu should go to front to interview Chiang Kai-shek on situation—Nanking Council appoints Bei Tsung-chi field commander of the 4th group army; appoints committee to handle liquidation of properties of Northern commanders under special regulations; gives further consideration to Nanking's reply to Japanese Manchurian note; devise means for relieving families of soldiers killed at front—Gen. Yeh Kai-hsin, former commander of 44th Nationalist army corps, leaves Nanking for Hsuchowfu to consult Chiang Kai-shek —Hankow message by *Kuo Wen* states that organization of new 4th route army completed; Generals Lu Tiao-ping, Li Ping-hsien and Bei Tsung-tse to command 1st, 2nd, and 3rd armies of 4th group; Gen. Bei will be Commander-in-Chief in the field while Gen. Li Chung-jen will be supreme commander—More than 100 Chinese commercial and industrial companies hold conference with Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce to consider plans for promoting Chinese industries—New Chinese coal company formed with capital of $2,000,000 to handle coal for Chinese firms in consequence of Japanese boycott—Chinese Cotton Yarn and Piece Goods Exchange ceases quotations on Japanese products; causes slump in Japanese goods; Japanese threaten close Shanghai mills throwing thousands of Chinese laborers out of work—Nanking considers successor for Hwang Fu; Tang Shao-yi's name mentioned but not believed he would accept; likely C. T. Wang will be appointed—Shanghai labor unions organize 150 groups of propagandists to assist in anti-Japanese agitation among laborers; distribute pamphlets among local laborers—Faculty members of local Chinese schools hold conference with members of Kuomintang to consider question of student activities; Chinese teachers urge students to continue their studies and complete year's work.

Sunday, May 27—Frank Lee, Nationalist agent in Washington wires Nanking that he held conference with Nelson T. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of State and that Mr. Johnson had stated that Manchuria is Chinese territory; that America cannot recognize any Japanese special rights there; that America regards the Nine-Power treaty signed at Washington in 1922 as binding Japan and the other Powers. *Kuo Min* report from Nanking states that Japan has verbally promised to evacuate Shantung, provided Japan is granted special interests there; that all opposition to Japan be discontinued, especially the appeal to the League of Nations; if Chang Tso-ling will accept these terms, Japan will extend him military help against the Southerners—Feng Yu-hsiang announces capture of Fu-Cheng; Nanking Government Council reports receipt of $294,452.77 from overseas Chinese —Shih Chen-tin appointed Acting Chairman of Shantung Provincial Government—Recommended that Yu Yui-jen be appointed Chief-Justice of Nationalist Supreme Court—Tung Hung-kwei, division commander under Gen. Chang Chung-chang following all of Tsinan, captured by Nationalists and taken to Hsuchowfu—National Educational Conference at Nanking recommends segregation of boys and girls in higher and lower primary schools and middle schools; also decided to establish a boy scouts training department; smoking and drinking prohibited among primary and middle school students—Nanking prohibits billeting of troops in Confucian temples—Chekiang Provincial Government cuts down military force—Anti-Japanese Committee at Changsha orders Chinese merchants to cease selling Japanese goods within forty days—*Kuo Min* report states that the selling of morphine and cocaine has been resumed in Tsinan since Japanese occupation—Anti-Japanese Committee at Shanghai begins registration of Japanese goods in local shops—Shanghai Farmers and Laborers Committee draft plans for pushing boycott—Yuan Liang, department Chief in Foreign Office at Nanking resigns—Japanese General Fukuda at Tsinan establishes his headquarter in former yamen of Chang Chung-chang—Nanking Government Council sends order to Generals Liu Hsiang—Liu Wen-hui, Liu Chen-hsiung, Teng Hsi-hou and Tien Sung-yao in Szechuen province to disarm troops of Gen. Yang Sen, who is charged with giving refuge to Wu Pei-fu—Foreigners in Peking ordered inside Legation Quarter owing to panicky conditions prevailing in city—Chao Hsiang-pang appointed director of the government arsenals at Techow and Hsincheng.

Monday May 28—Serious fighting develops on both Kin-Han and Tsin-Pu fronts as Gen. Chiang Kai-shek orders general offensive; Yen Hsi-shan announces capture of Kalgan; 150,000 Nationalist now on Tientsin-Pukow front facing 30,000, Northerners—Announced that Yen Hsi-shan will head Peking branch political council, while Feng Yu-hsiang will probably occupy Tientsin and Chiang Kai-shek will return to Nanking directing national reconstruction following capture Peking; decided not to appoint successor for Hwang Fu for present; Y. L. Tong, vice-Minister Foreign Affairs appointed Acting Foreign Minister pending appointment successor Hwang Fu—Nationalist reply to Japanese memorandum on Manchuria drafted ready for dispatch to Japan through Foreign Commissioner King at Shanghai—Gen. Li Chung-jen, field commander for newly organized 4th Nationalist army at Hankow issues declaration upon assuming post, stating Japanese treating Chinese worse than slaves and hence he is prepared fight for his country; assured Chiang Kai-shek of his loyalty and support—Sun Yo, former chief commander Kuominchun army dies suddenly in Shanghai; New 4th army begins to arrive at Shihchiachwang on Northern front—Chinese shops on Nanking Road Shanghai take action boycotting Japanese goods—*Ta Chung* agency report states Chinese Red Cross estimates Chinese casualties at Tsinan at 5,000 with 635 Nationalist soldiers in hospitals—Chekiang Province takes step construct net-work motor roads through out province—Nationalist Government confers posthumus honors on Tsai Kung-hsi, Chinese Commissioner ForeignAffairs Tsinan who was murdered by Japanese—60 Japanese soldiers with two armored cars and two field guns arrive at Hankow for protecting Japanese concession—Japanese still holding prisoners 1,051 Nationalist soldiers at Tsinan—Li Chi-sum notifies Nanking of his inability to come north for conference but sends Feng Chu-wan, member of Kwangtung Provincial Government as his representative—Nationalist Government reports receipt of $294,452.77 from Chinese overseas as contribution toward Northern expedition—

Chiang Tso-ping chairman of political committee in war zone goes to Taian to inaugurate Shantung provincial government—Chinese Military at Shanghai again protests the drilling of Japanese marines at Wenchow and also on Chinese territory at Shanghai—Hwang Fu issues another statement reiterating his determination to resign—Chinese business firms forbidden use of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's picture as trademark—Kiangsu ordered to take census population; to organize factories for using labor of disbanded troops; ordered to organize farmers' bank—General anti-Japanese boycott committee at Shanghai reports rapid progress of movement at Changsha, Hankow, Anking, Swatow, Foochow and Pengpu; Kaifeng, Honan, massmeeting urges Nationalist Government to make preparations for war on Japan—Nanking chamber of commerce orders disposal of Japanese goods within 60 days—*Kuo Min* report states wounded Fengtien soldiers streaming into Tientsin filling hospitals; Chang Tso-ling reported to have dismantled Taiku Dock and removed parts to Mukden—National Education Conference at Nanking recommends immediate construction of $1,000,000 library building with $2,000,000 endowment fund—Chiang Kai-shek, following conference with Council officials at Hsuchowfu departs immediately for Sinhsiang for conference with Feng Yu-hsiang—Chiang Kai-shek forecasts capture of Peking before Dragon Boat Festival.

Tuesday, May 29—Conference at Hsuchowfu participated in by Chiang Kai-shek, Tan Yen-kai, Chang Ching-kiang and Chen Kuo-fu pass on final draft of Nationalist reply to Japanese memorandum on Manchuria; decide plans for further unifying command at front following incorporation of new 4th Nationalist army from Hunan and Hupeh; decide upon appointment of branch political council in Peking following capture that city by Nationalists—Chinese decide upon general holiday with mass meetings and flags at half mast in commemoration of May 30 affair in Shanghai in 1925; decide to refrain from all amusements; meetings of students and laborers to be closely supervised—T. V. Soong, Finance Minister announces payment of interest coupons on Nationalist bonds at Shanghai—Japanese send troops across Korean frontier into Chukochin and Manpochin area of Upper Yalu because of Chinese bandit raid into Korea resulting in killing of Japanese policeman and kidnapping of others—5,000 more Japanese troops arrive in Shantung from Osaka—Kiangsu Provincial Government issues notification that all Communists who voluntarily approach government asking for mercy shall be treated leniently—Japanese demand withdrawal of Northern troops from Tsingtao—Inhabitants of Tsinan elect Gen. Ma Liang as representative in dealing with Japanese—Serious food shortage reported in Peking—Feng Yu-hsiang prohibits smoking on part of his soldiers—Nanking presents final draft of reply to Japanese Manchurian memorandum to Japanese Consul-General Yada at Shanghai—Knomintang Central Executive Committee accepts proposal of Miao Bin to establish Peoples Savings Bank—Gen. Shih Chen-ting appointed Acting Chairman of Shantung Provincial Government pending assumption of office of Gen. Sun Liang-chen; Gen. Cheng Chien, field commander of 4th group army ordered dismissed from office and to stand trial—Minister of Interior Hsueh Tu-pi, recommends that lower rank Government officials spend one hour a day studying Sun Yat-sen's principles; prohibits foot-binding with penalty of $10 for violation—Martial law enforced for three days in Chapei owing to fear of disturbances incidental to anniversary of May 30 incidents of 1925—Chiang Kai-shek orders general offensive on all fronts—Wu-Han Chinese cotton mill association orders speeding up of work to supply public demand in consequence of anti-Japanese boycott—National Educational Conference holds final session at Nanking.

Memorial Day is Appropriately Celebrated in Shanghai

Memorial Day was appropriately celebrated in Shanghai Wednesday, May 30, the principal service being held at the Bubbling Well Cemetery where E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General acted as Master of Ceremonies. The parade formed at the Race Course at 8.30 a.m., where four companies of Marines, the fourth Regiment U. S. Marines Band, a company of bluejackets from the U. S. S. Helena, the American Co., S. V. C., Mounted Troop S. V. C., Spanish-American War Veterans, and American Boy Scouts assembled. These various units proceeded out Bubbling Well Road to the cemetery, where the graves had been appropriately decorated by the members of the American Women's Club.

At the Bubbling Well Cemetery, Commander W. R. Hall, chaplain of the U. S. Navy, pronounced the invocation, following which Major C. P. Holcomb delivered an appropriate address. The Fourth Regiment Marines Band furnished the music. The service came to an end with the firing of volleys by the American Company.

The Japanese View of the Situation

(Continued from page 11)

of Lienshan Bay, the important shipping port of Manchurian commodities, the authorities of the South Manchuria Railway are considering plans for greatly improving the land and water transport between Manchuria and Japan.

Tokyo, May 26—The War Office has decided to call off the mobilization of a part of the 3rd Division numbering about 6,000 men.

Tokyo, May 27—Mr. Wakasugi, director of the first section of intelligence of the Foreign Office departed for Tsingtao today for the purpose of inspecting conditions at Tsinan and Tientsin.

Tientsin, May 27—As the American troops are leaving Tangshan (about 30 miles north of Tientsin-Pukow Railway where they were stationed under the Boxer protocol), it is reported that the British will dispatch 400 troops to Tangshan to take over the position.

Tokyo, May 28—Lieut.-General Iwane Matsui of the Japanese General Staff left for Tsingtao today and will proceed to Tsinan, Tientsin and Peking.

Canton, May 28—Representatives of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce in Kwangtung Province, General Labor Union, city Chamber of Commerce, all-Kwangtung Merchants Association and Canton City Merchants Association held conference and decided to organize a new anti-Japanese boycott committee.

Shanghai, May 28—The Commander-in-chief of the Japanese 2nd Foreign Service Squadron at Tsingtao has notified the Northern and Southern Chinese fleets to refrain from fighting a sea battle within 20 miles of Tsingtao, Chefoo, Lungkow, Taiku, Chingwantao and Ningkow.

Tientsin May 28—Police of French Concession discover communist secret society headquarters and hand over arrested communists to Chinese authorities who executed them. Rumored that documents show complicity of Soviet officials in local Consulate and reported they may move into Settlements for protection.

Tientsin, May 28—Seven more Japanese military airplanes belonging to the Independent Flying Company at Yachiarai, Fukuoka prefecture, arrive here by steamer.

Tientsin, May 28—The Chief-of-Staff of the British troops at Shanghai, who has been in Peking conferring with the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson, returned here today and is leaving immediately for Shanghai by a destroyer. It is reported that the British authorities have decided to dispatch 800 men to Chefoo from Shanghai and will also send more troops to Tientsin and other places in case of need.

Mukden, May 28—In view of the recent incident in which Lieut. Wakabayashi of the Japanese garrison at Chukochin was carried away by bandits and of the uneasy situation on the Korean border, the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden yesterday warned the Chinese authorities to take strict control over that district. The Chinese have complied and have sent 400 Heilungkiang cavalry men to the Linkiang district.

Tokyo, May 28—According to dispatches from Antoken, Korea, some 60 Chinese bandits raided the Oikaze Maru, a steamer owned by the Oryokko Kisen Koshi on May 25 on the Yalu River six miles below Linkiang and killed one Japanese and one Korean passenger. Lieut. Wakabayasi of the Japanese garrison at Chukochin who was on board was carried away. The commander of the Japanese garrison has demanded the release of the Japanese officer and has declared if his demands are not complied with the Japanese garrison will take such steps as it may deem necessary.

Peking May 28—With reference to the notification issued by Lieut.—General Yasumitsu, commander of the Japanese 3rd Division at Tsingtao, for the withdrawal of Chinese troops 20 li from the Japanese lines at Kiaochow Bay Marshal Chang Tso-ling has decided to order the Northern forces under Gen. Chu Hsiang-peng to withdraw voluntarily.

Tsinan, May 28—Unable to bear the excesses of the Chinese troops at Taian, a German missionary fled here yesterday. He states he was threatened to be shot after being subjected to various insults.

Shanghai, May 29—According to a telegram from Wanshien, Szechuen, the branch office of the Mitsubishi Koshi at Wanhsien was raided by a score of Chinese bandits yesterday and Mr. Fukuzo Yasutomi, Japanese clerk was shot through the abdomen. A shop assistant of the Nakaki Tailor Shop at Hankow, who happened to be present was carried away captive. The damage to the property is estimated at $45,000.

(Continued on page 36)

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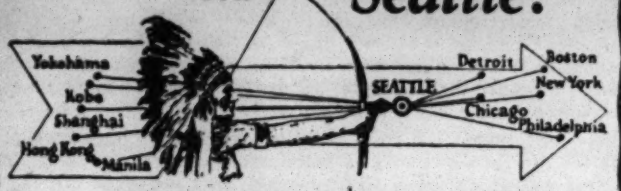

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

"The Emperor of All Men"

Genghis Khan, by Harold Lamb: Robert Mc Bride and Co.: New York.

Genghis Khan, is one of the most absorbing books of recent months and one which promises to win an ever-widening circle of readers.

Genghis Khan, "the Emperor of All Men," is one of the most fascinating and vigorous characters which ever swept across the world stage, and one about whom all too little has been known. Ever a picturesque figure of a picturesque epoch, he is portrayed in a rich panorama of the desert surrounded by his hordes, men who were made courageous by suffering, and who faced terrific odds in their loyalty to their leader.

This is the man who cast a shadow over mediaeval Europe, whose name inspired fear, and who was associated with murder, pillage, and arson; a fire-brand arising from the Asian desert and which swept a wide path across a continent.

The author gives a most vivid account of his rise to power, but the personal aspects of the man predominate. He is seen surmounting almost incomprehensible difficulties to found an empire from the nomadic tribes each with its own idea as to the rights of conquest. Genghis Khan bound them all together, held them loyal to himself, and left a name behind him the glory of which is not yet dead. Greater as a conqueror than Alexander or Napoleon, but about whom very little is known.

The thoroughness of the author's task is remarkable. He has attacked his subject with the comprehensiveness of a scholar, but without the dryness that usually attaches itself to the work of such writers. The book is fascinating in the extreme, and is but another example of the fact that well written biographies can captivate the popular imagination as readily as the best seller in the field of fiction. B. J.

Where East and West Meet

Japanese Traits and Foreign Influence, by Inazo Nitobe. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Company, London. 1927

The author of this book was one of Japan's representatives at the Peace Conference, and the title page tells us he is now a professor in the Imperial University of Tokyo. The chapters of his book are formed from disconnected essays and lectures which he had prepared from time to time since 1922, and which he has now gathered together into a volume, hoping that it might help people to understand the Japanese.

Professor Nitobe seems to us to possess a very scholarly mind and to have thought deeply on interesting facts and tendencies. We could wish, however, that he had touched upon more than the ancient contacts between Japan, Korea and China, and that he had arrived at conclusions as to modern happenings. He does acknowledge China and Korea as the benefactors of Japan in culture and the arts. And he does state that the Japanese took Warfare from the West. "Certainly America and Europe have better things to offer for appropriation."

First among the traits of Oriental mentality he places Perception, and as an integral part of it, Imitation. Depersonalization as shown in Japan has its weaknesses and its strong points, and the author feels that "Patriotism, Loyalty, Family solidarity are all manifestations of the herd instinct, which reaches its perfection in a composite personality." Japanese are said to be weak in Imagination. Their strain of sadness is noted and one recalls the dedication of his own book, where sorrow is mentioned before happiness.

Nitobe thinks that in the Occident the people fight for their liberty while in the Orient it is the ruler who of his own accord shares it with those who had no part in it. "In the West man's life is hedged about with legal rights; in the East, it is laden with moral duties." He takes Christianity as an Eastern influence, when most of us forget its origin and regard it as Western.

There are interesting chapters on "Teaism" and "Haiku", showing the artistic temperament of the Japanese and their faculty for infinite pains in small detail. The impression left in the mind by this book is that of pervading simplicity in Japanese life, but this is somewhat marred when we realize that this studied simplicity is in the modern day the result of lavish expenditure such as we read about in current papers, describing arrangements for coronations and like ceremonies.

In the final chapter of the book, "Can East and West ever Meet?", Professor Nitobe has three paragraphs concerning China and her present-day struggles. A few sentences from these will serve to show his attitude toward the China of today. "Some ten years ago one's ears were dinned, particularly in America, with the Promises of the Chinese Revolution. Chinese students glamoured the eyes of the American public with the foreshadows of a Washington soon to appear to guide the young Republic. As yet, not even an imitation article of a Jefferson or an Adams, has made a debut. This may be due, as Professor MacDougall suggests, to the Chinese 'homogeneity or racial purity which has produced extreme stability, but at the cost of the variability which produces great and original minds'. . . . Time alone gives wisdom to the simple. China's very chaos at present is in accord with her historic continuity. Every process in it takes more time than in Europe or America, longer than in Russia. To a Westerner Chinese history will become ever so much more intelligible, if it is presented on a chronologically reduced scale. With these few cautions, Chinese brawls can be grasped with as much comprehension as any exotic phenomenon."

The last pages of this book sound a very high note of desire for the future world development of humanity, and we can well afford to heed the advice of this Japanese thinker "Each nation has been moulding her sons and daughters in her own form for her own uses, blinding them to the welfare and services of a larger community. . . . Already voices are audible that man is more than a citizen and a subject, and that he has other duties besides those he owes to his sovereign and his country. Society may be likened unto a vessel; but an educational system should not ignore a receptacle larger than a state or a nation: neither should it neglect the character of its contents, whether it be water or wine."

G. B. S.

The Man Who Made the German Empire

Bismarck, by Emil Ludwig. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

This is a translation from the original German, by Edgar and Cedar Paul. It is a worthy counterpart to the same writer's "Napoleon". Unlike many German authors, Ludwig writes in terse, short sentences and thus has a style which is pleasing to Anglo-Saxon readers. The sub-title to the book is a most appropriate one, "The Story of a Fighter." This Pomeranian Junker was indeed a man of Blood and Iron, but he also had a very human side. He was a statesman of the old school that is now happily rapidly passing. His chief attributes were repression and hatred.

What Washington was to the United States Bismarck was to the German Empire. It was the genius of Bismarck that made it possible for Prussia to gain the ascendency in a united Germany. One has only to look at a picture of Bismarck to note that he is a German. One may parenthetically add that when one looks at a picture of Washington one might mistake him for an Englishman. Around both these great men halos of virtues have been thrown, which later investigation has shown they did not quite live up to.

Bismarck's way of doing things was not the suave one. His methods at times were harsh, even somewhat devious. But it is to be remembered that he had a hard job on his hands, and like most strong men he liked to use his strength—there was no reason to "pussyfoot" when he felt that he could "hack his way through." The European political game seems to have been played more strenuously in Bismarck's time than it is at present. The strenousness these days is more on the business side.

Now let us look, for a moment at Bismarck, the man. See him standing at the head of the table, enjoying a stein of beer, a massive hound on each side, both with their forepaws up on the table. "On Saturday evenings," says the author, "the big rooms of the chancellor's mansion were thronged by representatives of the people. Some of the members of the opposition came thither, lured by the magnetism of their great adversary, and by the exceptionally rich fare which the host provided as a political calmative....Except for the greeting on arrival, there was no formality. Nobody was introduced. You went up to the cask of Munich beer and turned the tap yourself to draw a bumper....See him sitting there in a long chair, holding a great German pipe in his right hand....The two great Danes are always there, ever on the watch, ready for instant battle; and on these parliamentary evenings, when their master is entertaining a hundred or more of his enemies, they are very much on the alert."

Republicanism, Liberalism and Socialism were among the things that Bismarck disliked. One wonders how he would have felt towards Bolshevism!

One would really have to be a German to appreciate all the fine points of this volume of more than 600 pages. The crucial point in Germany's policy came when the Iron Chancellor parted company with Kaiser Wilhelm II. Was the apparent Liberalism of the young ruler better for the country than the firm rule of this veteran reactionary? Would Germany and England have been allies instead of enemies in 1914 if the views of Bismarck instead of those of Wilhelm had prevailed? These are matters which are still frequently discussed among the German people. G. W. M.

MEI LAN FONG & GOLDEN DRAGON

THE TWO GREAT PILLARS OF OUR PRODUCTS.

THEY ARE GOOD SMOKES FOR A CONNOISSEUR AND PLEASANT GIFTS FOR HIS FRIENDS

梅蘭芳

白金龍

此烟品質超群.
吸之可增精神.
且無限愉快.
持贈親友.亦絕妙之禮物也.

中國南洋兄弟烟草公司出品

The Japanese View of the Situation

(Continued from page 32)

Tokyo, May 29—Japanese Government makes public long detailed explanation of the Sino-Japanese clash at Tsinan, which has been sent to the League of Nations at Geneva—the statement saying that the presence of Japanese troops did not provoke trouble because there was trouble at Hankow and Nanking last year when there were no troops present; Japanese troops were sent purely to protect the 2,000 Japanese residents in Tsinan; Southern troops looted Japanese houses, outraged Japanese civilian residents; in reference to murder of the Chinese Foreign Commissioner Tsai Kung-hsi, the Japanese report states there was sniping from the house 'which may have been the Foreign Bureau' causing the Japanese to take the place and put to death those therein; deny allegation of cutting off ears and nose of Chinese Commissioner; disturbances almost entirely confined to Japanese; twelve hour ultimatum considered necessary owing to danger incidental to proximity of large force of Southern troops.

Tokyo, May 30—Premier Baron Tanaka has gone to the Shuzenji Spa for a week's rest.

Foochow, May 30—Fire occurred at the Hsieh Wu University, an American school destroying a dormitory with a loss of $60,000. Supposed to be of incendiary origin associated with the attack on educational and religious schools.

Japanese Deny Detention of Chinese Telegraphists at Tsinan

A denial by the Japanese authorities at Tsinan of allegations previously made that the Chinese telegraph staff at Tsinan had been detained and maltreated was made public by a *Toho* News Agency dispatch circulated in Shanghai May 24. The Japanese authorities maintain that they sent guards to the telegraph office to protect the telegraph employees, not to detain them, and certainly they were not maltreated. Mr. Petersen, advisor to the Chinese Telegraph Bureau at Peking, is quoted as saying that the rumors circulated previously were not correct. Previous messages from Chinese sources had alleged that several of the telegraph staff had died as the result of being starved.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price May 17th	Sale Price May 24th	Approx. Yield to Maturity % May 24th
Czecho Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	110⅛	110¾	7.07
Republic Chile S.F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	103⅜	103	6.67
Argentine Government.. Ext. S.F. Loan.....	6	May. 1, 1960	100⅜	100½	5.96
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	99¾	99¾	7.02
Austrian S. F. G. Loan..	7	June 1, 1943	103⅞	103¾	6.60
Japanese Govt. (£).....	5	1907/1947	85⅛	85½	6.32
German Govt. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	107⅜	107⅝	6.37
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 1, 1950	100¼	99½	7.05
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. S. F. Loan ..	7	Feb. 1, 1945	101¾	102	6.80
German G.E.C.S.F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	105	104	6.60
Finnish Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan...	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	99¾	99¾	6.52
Chicago Rapid Transit 1st. & Refunding Mtge.	6½	July 1, 1944	—	100	6.50
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. Debentures.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	102	102	6.27
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	100¾	101	7.39
Camaguey Sugar Co. 1st. Mtge. S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1942	100¾	100¾	6.92
Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Corporation...	7	Pfd. Stock	97	97	7.22
Victor Talking Machine Company Cum, Prior	7	Pfd. Stock	109¾	110	6.36
Willys Overland Co.....	7	Pfd. Stock	99¾	99	7.02
The National City Bank of New York.....	20	Stock	970	940 Ex. Rgts.	2.13
Republic of Peru Ext. Secured S. F. Loan...	7½	Sept. 1, 1955	107¼	107	6.93
Hershey Chocolate Corp.	$4	Pfd. Stock	—	80 77½	5.16
Belgian National Railway Co. Participating Pfd. Stock (American shares) Market to yield.....					6.70
Gentral Bank of Agriculture	6%	Apl. 15, 1938		95½	6.62
Republic of Finland...	5½	Feb. 1, 1958		95	5.86

The National City Company, The National City Bank Building, No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, May 30, 1928

Exchange:—Since this day last week the London price of Bar Silving risen to 28⅞d. for spot and 28¼d. for forward delivery has declined to 28⅛d. and 28 3/16d. respectively. The New York silver quotation is 61⅞d, a decline of ⅜ths of a cent The official T/T rate, after having touched the high point of 2/10d., has receded to the level of last week, namely, 2/9⅛.

A very good demand for T/T remittances manised itself to-day, and, in the absence of export cover, rates became weaker, and at the close of the market the highest ratest rates available for June delivery were as follows, T/T on London 2/9 5/16d., New 67⅝, 68⅛ r

A certain amount of profit taking on the part of speculators has also been in evidence lately.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... .....Tls.40,205,000 a decrease of Tls. 245,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars....., $ 84,310,000 a decrease of $ 3,500,000

Estimated value Tls. 103,183,000 as against Tls. 132,949,000 held at this time last year.

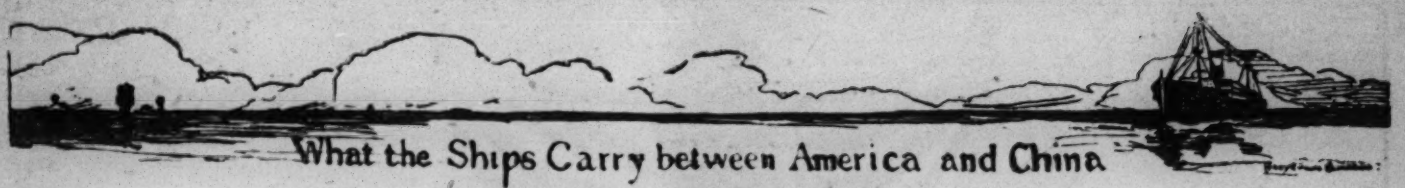
	Average rates for April.	Thurs. May 24	Friday May 25	Sat. May 26	Monday May 28	Tuesday May 29	Friday May 30
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*openin closing*
T/T London	2/6.841	2/9⅛	2/10 2/9¾	2/9⅞		2/9¼	2/9¼
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/9 9/16	2/10 1/16 2/9 13/16	2/9 9/16		2/9 5/16	2/9 5/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/9¾	2/10¼ 2/10	2/9¾		2/9½	2/9½
T/T India	171.272	185⅝	187⅛ 189	186		184¾	184¾
T/T France	1,594,091	1730	1745 1755	1750		1715	1715
T/T N. Y.	62.681	68⅛	68⅝ 69¼	68¼		67⅝	67⅝
T/T Demand		68¼	68⅜ 69⅜	68¼		67⅜	67¾
T/T Hamburg		284½	286½ 288¾	284½		282½	282½
T/T H'kong	79.330	77	77 77	76½		76½	76½
T/T Japan	76.116	68	67½ 67	68¼		69	69
T/T Batavia	155-364	168¾	170 171¼	168¾		167½	167½
T/T Straits	90.318	83	82⅛ 81⅞	83		83¾	83¾
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/8.841	2/11½	2/11¾ 3/0	2/11½		2/11¼	2/11¼
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/11⅝	2/11⅞ 3/0⅛	2/11⅝		2/11⅜	2/11⅜
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/9.153	2/11 13/16	3/0 1/16 3/0 1/16	2/11 13/16		2/11 9/16	2/11 9/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,664.091	1800	1815 1825	1800		1785	1785
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	66.056	71⅝	72 72½	71½		71	71
4 m/s ,, Docs	—	71⅞	72½ 73	72		71½	71½

BANK HOLIDAY

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	May 24	May 25	May 26	May 28	May 29	May 30
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	28 11/16	28⅞	28 15/16		28 3/16	28¼
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.62¼	G.$.62⅞	G. $.63¾		G $ 61⅝	G. $.61⅞
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 322.40	Tls. 329.40	Tls. 332.50		Tls. 332.50	Tls. 337.50
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	110.90	110.90	110.90		110.90	110.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	72.2375	72.0875	71.85		71.9	72.125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	5%	5½%	5½%		6%	8%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

HOLIDAY

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London Paris on	T/T 124.01
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 488⅜
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4⅝	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 21/32
,, 4 ,,	4⅝	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/1
,, 6 ,,	4⅝	Kobe on London	T/T 1/10 15/16



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds. Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls; April Customs Rate Tls. 1.43 equal Gold $1

PRESIDENT GARFIELD, April 3.

To Boston.

Silk, Waste .. Bls. 41	Pls.	135.09
Hides, Buffalo	,,	139
Hides, Cow	,,	1,426
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	1,028

To White Hall.

Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports.. Bls. 36	,,	132.34
Silk Cocoons, Pierced Bls. 17	,,	50.88

To New York.

Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports.. Bls. 42	,,	134.47
Antimony, Regulus ...	,,	2,940
Brassware	,,	31
Bristles	,,	302
Egg Albumen	,,	84
Egg, Yolk, Dried....	,,	117
Feathers, Duck	,,	226
Feathers, Goose	,,	28
Hair, Human.....	,,	38
Hides, Buffalo	,,	57
Hides, Cow	,,	1,882
Intestines, Goat.....	,,	8
,, Pig	,,	38
Seed, Sesamum	,,	168
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	1,454
Tungsten Ore	,,	420

TENYO MARU, April 5.

To Lyons.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 30	Pls.	30.05

To Boston.

Silk Cocoon Strippings: Shanghai ....Bls. 16	,,	49.10
Hides, Cow	,,	278

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports Bls. 70	Pls.	71.20
Silk Piece Goods.....	,,	5.55
Bristles	,,	125
Hides, Buffalo	,,	264
Hides, Cow	,,	442
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	45
Skins, ,, Tanned	Pcs.	16,000

To San Francisco.

Tallow, Vegetable	Pls.	3,350

EDITOR, April 9.

From U. S. A.

Leadfoil & Tinfoil, Mixture	Pls.	1,094
Carbon, Black.....	,,	176
Glucose	,,	27
Leather, Calf	,,	1
Paper, Coated	,,	316
Petrolatum.....	,,	656
Starch, Corn	,,	683
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,526
Wax, Paraffin	,,	2,449
Motor-cars Old.....	Pcs.	1
Underwear, Cotton....	Doz.	15
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	5,487

PRESIDENT PIERCE, April 9.

To U. S. A.

Copper Ingots	Pls.	420
Lead, in Pigs	,,	1,263
Almonds	,,	10
Borax.....	,,	85
Butter	,,	11
Cheese	,,	11
Canned Asparagus ..	,,	27
,, Fruits	,,	105
Leather, Sole	,,	357
Milk, Condensed	,,	540
,, Sterilized	,,	18
Oranges, Fresh.....	,,	117
Newspapers, Old.....	,,	1,172
Ink, Printing	,,	242
Raisins, Dried	,,	1,572
Shrimps, Dried	,,	45
Soda, Silicate of	,,	300
Sugar, Refined	,,	22
,, Cube	,,	21
Canned Fish	Doz.	716
Cigarettes	Mille.	7,500
Lemons, Fresh	,,	8
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	2,342
Treasure:		
Silver Bars .. Hk. Tls.		945,281
,, Bullion ,,		124,038

PRESIDENT JACKSON, April 13.

from U. S. A.

Copper Ingots.....	Pls.	2,520
Lead Bars	,,	2,100
Steel Spring	,,	375
Wire Cloth	,,	4
Ammonia, Anhydrous .	,,	20
Apples, Fresh.....	,,	302
Bacon and Hams, in bulk	,,	4
Fish, Cod, Dried	,,	6
Flour, Wheat	,,	1,948
Ink, Printing.....	,,	203
Leather, Cow, Patent..	,,	2
Milk, Condensed	,,	1,620
Bedsteads.....	Pcs.	209
Motor-cars	,,	16
Motor trucks (Bus) ..	,,	4
Typewriters	,,	3
Cigarettes	Mille	97,500

PRESIDENT MADISON, April 13.

To Lyons.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 5	Pls.	4.95

To Honolulu.

Silk, Piece Goods ...	,,	0.55
Brassware.....	,,	3

To San Francisco.

Tea, Green, other kinds, Shanghai	,,	9
Silk Piece Goods....	,,	0,60
Brassware	,,	123
Chinaware	,,	5
Egg Albumen, Moist	,,	3
Egg, Whole, Moist ..	,,	6
Egg Yolk, Moist ...	,,	9
Oil, Groundnut	,,	108
Oil, Wood	,,	5,176
Walnuts, in Shell	,,	188
Woodware	,,	17
Carpets	Pcs.	8
Fans, Wheat Straw....	,,	8,640

Foreign Good

Printed Satteens	,,	30

To Baltimo

Rugs	,,	22

To Los Angeles.

Carpets	,,	91
Rugs	,,	2

To Charleston.

Hair, Human	Pls.	204

To Chicago.

Feathers, Goose	,,	101

To Reading, Pa.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 5	,,	5.01

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports Bls. 60	,,	60.66
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 297.....	,,	296.55
Yellow, Hankow Bls. 5	,,	5.10
Yellow, other Ports Bls. 19.....	,,	19.30
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports Bls. 80	,,	81.74
Silk Cocoon Strippings: Shanghai... Bls. 5	,,	14.89
Silk Pongees, Honan ..	,,	103.18
Silk Piece Goods	,,	21.93
Brassware	,,	12
Egg Yolk, Dried.....	,,	168
Intestines, Sheep, Salted	,,	9
Soapstone Ornaments	,,	36
Skins, Mole, Untanned	Pcs.	9,400
,, Raccoon, ,,	,,	4,000
,, Badger, ,,	,,	1,930
,, Sheep, ,,	,,	10,000
,, Squirrel, ,,	,,	21,042
,, Dog, Tanned ..	,,	801
,, Field Rat, Unt nned...	,,	19,558
,, Weasel, with Tails, Untanned ..	,,	12,000

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

May 29, 1928. Swan, Culbertson & Co. Tel. 18891-18990

Market Closed Weak Business Done (Shares) 3,000,000

STOCK	Previous Price	Latest Price
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	164	160
American Can (Common)	91¼	89
American Radiator (Common)	141½	142
Anaconda Copper (Common)	70½	71
Armour & Co. (Illinois) 7% Pfd.	84⅛	85⅛
American Telephone & Tel. (Common)	202⅝	201½
American Tobacco "B"	159	159⅜
Bank of Montreal	365	380
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	62¼	60⅜
Bethlehem Steel, 7% Pfd.	121	121
Canadian Pacific Railway	213½	212
Canada Dry Ginger Ale	77	75¼
Cerro de Pasco	72⅝	72½
Coty Incorporated	164⅞	165
E. I. du Pont de Nemours (Common)	393	388
Fox Film "A"	87	87
General Motors (Common)	193	186¼
International Match, Pfd.	112⅝	109¼
International Product Corp.	78	78
International Nickel (Common)	98	91¼
Ligget & Meyers, Class "B"	mutilated	95¼
Mack Trucks (Common)	90⅛	89
Madison Square Garden	30¼	30½
New York Central (Common)	182⅞	178½
Packard Motor Car Co. (Common)	76	74⅜
Phillips Petroleum (Common)	41½	41¼
Pacific Gas & Electric	mutilated	50
Radio Corp. of America (Common)	193	198½
Reynolds Tobacco, Class "B"	132	132½
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	70	68⅞
Schulte Retail Stores (Common)	61⅜	62½
Southern Railway (Common)	161	159¾
Standard Oil of California	59¼	58
,, ,, of New Jersey	44¼	45
,, ,, of New York	36¾	34
,, ,, of Indiana	79	78
Texas Corporation (Common)	65	63
Tobacco Products, Class "A"	110¾	118
Union Carbide	151½	148¾
Union Pacific RR. (Common)	201⅞	199¼
Wright Aeronautical	188	170
United States Rubber, 8% Pfd.	79	76¼
United States Rubber (Common)	42⅛	42
United States Realty & Imp Co.	86	85⅛
United States Steel	145¾	144
International Cement (Common)	——	69
Shinyetsu Elec. Power Corp. 6½% 1952	——	94¼
General Cigar	66¼	66⅜
Texas Gulf Sulphur	60	70¼
Lorillard Company (Common)	31¾	30

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Main Line—Shanghai-North to Nanking.

UPWARD

STATIONS	Local 1	Local 3	Fast R * 5	3rd&4th Local 7	Exp. R. 9	3rd&4th 11	Local 13	Fast R. 15	Local 17	Local 19	Local 21	Conditional Local 23	Night Exp. R. S. 25
Shanghai N. d.	6.30		7.05	7.25	8.50	9.10	12.10	12.40	14.20	15.05	18.10	18.50	21.30
Nansiang „	7.04		7.34	7.59	—	9.47	12.43	13.08	14.59	15.45	18.42	19.20	22.06
Anting „	7.27		7.54	8.29	—	10.17	13.08	13.32	15.31	16.08	19.07		—
Kunshan „			8.23	8.59	10.01	10.59		14.07	16.03		19.44		—
Soochow „			9.16	10.05	10.53	12.12		14.59	17.14		20.40		0.15
Wusih „		6.35	10.18	11.15	11.52	13.39		15.52	18.28		21.39		1.25
Changchow „		7.55	11.21	12.23	12.50	14.54		16.55	19.32				2.35
Tanyang „		9.04	12.24		13.45	16.08		18.01					4.02
Chinkiang „		10.08	13.18		14.29	17.13		19.01					5.06
Nanking arr.		12.12	15.03		15.45	19.26		20.33					7.00

Main Line—Nanking to Shanghai-North.

DOWNWARD

STATIONS	Local 2	Local 4	Local 6	Local 8	Fast R. 10	Express R. (12)	Local 14	3rd&4th Local (16)	Conditional (Local)	3rd&4th 18	Fast R. 20	Local 22	Night Ext. R. S. (24)
Nanking dep.	..	..	..	..	7.05	9.10	..	..	..	9.25	12.30	16.35	21.30
Chinkiang „	..	..	..	..	8.52	10.52	..	..	..	11.48	14.36	18.54	0.02
Tanyang „	..	..	..	..	9.36	11.33	..	..	..	12.51	15.37	19.50	1.00
Changchow „	..	..	6.50	..	10.44	12.40	..	13.05	..	14.11	16.44	21.11	2.27
Wusih „	..	6.00	8.08	..	11.54	13.34	..	14.21	..	15.47	17.47	22.15	3.41
Soochow „	..	7.14	9.18	..	12.51	14.26	..	15.45	..	17.10	18.51	..	4.49
Kunshan „	..	8.25	10.57	..	13.35	15.05	..	17.10	..	18.23	19.42	..	..
Anting „	7.56	9.05	11.33	13.29	14.07	..	16.30	17.45	..	19.11	..	..	..
Nansiang „	8.21	9.49	12.03	13.50	14.27	..	16.54	18.09	19.30	19.46	20.31	..	6.32
Shanghai N.a.	8.45	10.16	12.36	14.15	14.56	16.05	17.23	18.42	19.57	20.20	20.55	..	7.00

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou DOWN — **Main Line** — Zahkou to Shanghai North UP

STATIONS	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Local	Night Expres Rs	STATIONS	Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Night Express R
	(4)	* (6)	* (8)		* (12)			* (3)	* (5)	* (9)	(11)
Shanghai N. d.	8.05	9.15	13.30	...	18.30	Zahkou d.	...	7.15	9.05	13.35	17.45
Jessfield d.	8.21	9.32	13.46	...	18.46	Hangchow d.	...	7.40	9.40	14.00	18.10
Siccawei d.	8.27	9.40	13.53	...	18.53	Changan d.	...	8.32	11.05	15.06	19.02
Lunghwa J. d.	8.40	10.02	14.07	...	19.05	Yehzah d.	...	9.03	12.03	15.43	19.33
						Kashing d.	...	9.44	12.57	16.32	20.15
Shanghai S. d.	8.15	9.30	13.40	18.00	18.40	Kashai d.	...	10.08	13.35	16.59	20.41
Lunghwa J. a.	8.34	9.49	13.59	18.19	18.59	Sungkiang d.	...	11.01	14.48	17.58	21.36
Sungkiang d.	9.20	11.00	14.53	...	19.45	*Lunghwa J.* d.	8.41	11.41	15.53	18.47	22.16
Kashai d.	10.09	12.07	15.48	...	20.38	*Shanghai S.* a.	9.00	12.00	16.12	19.07	22.35
Kashing d.	10.40	12.49	16.23	...	21.10						
Yehzah d.	11.14	13.40	17.03	...	21.44	Lunghwa J. d.	...	11.42	15.48	18.45	22.17
Changan d.	11.49	14.32	17.44	...	22.19	Siccawei d.	...	11.49	15.57	18.54	22.24
Hangchow d.	12.45	16.00	18.55	...	23.15	Jessfield d.	...	11.56	16.05	19.01	22.31
Zahkou a.	13.00	16.25	19.10	...	23.30	Shanghai N. a.	...	12.10	16.20	19.15	22.45

Konzenchiao-Zahkou — (Kiangshoo Branch Line) — Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao d.	6.55	9.30	11.45	13.50	17.30	21.50	Zahkou d.	8.15	10.35	...	15.10	18.35	22.55
Kenshangmun d.	7.11	9.48	12.01	14.10	17.46	22.06	Hangchow d.	8.34	10.54	12.38	15.29	18.58	23.18
Hangchow d.	7.38	10.00	12.12	14.23	18.03	22.18	Kenshangmun d.	8.46	11.06	12.51	15.46	19.11	23.31
Zahkou a.	7.55	10.20	(a)	14.40	18.20	22.35	Konzenchiao a.	9.00	11.20	13.05	16.00	19.25	23.45

Note:—Trains marked with* are in connection with S.N.L. Trains at Shanghai North.
R—Restaurant.

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

For the safety of the travelling public, guard vans with armed police are provided for every train and more than 400 armed railway policemen are on duty at the various large stations.

To facilitate the passengers in making fast connections, local trains are run between Chengchow and Chang Teh and between Hankow and Kouang Choei.

To meet the demands of the travelling public, third class tickets are sold on the Special Express Trains running between Hankow and Chengchow with only a small additional charge.

For the comfort and convenience of the passengers, the Dining and Sleeping cars are newly embellished with all modern improvements.

For quick transportation of goods, many additional freight trains are scheduled under the supervision of our Traffic Department.

In spite of the urgent demand for troop trains, our regular trains are always operated on scheduled time.

TIME TABLE

TRAIN	DEPART FROM	ARRIVE AT
* 1 Express	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Monday 10 P.M.	Chengchow Every Tues. 6:55 P.M.
+ 2 Express	Chengchow Every Thurs. 10 P.M.	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Fri. 8:40 P.M.
‡ 5 Local	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:10 P.M. Daily	Chengchow 6:43 A.M. Third Day
6 Local	Chengchow 7:15 P.M. Daily	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:48 A.M. Third Day
51 Local	Chengchow 8:00 A.M. Daily	Chang Teh 5:00 P.M.
52 Local	Chang Teh 8:23 A.M. Daily	Chengchow 5:45 P.M.
74 Local	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 7:30 A.M. Daily	Kouang Choei 1:38 P.M.
75 Local	Kouang Choei 8:00 A.M. Daily	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 2:10 P.M.

REMARKS: *With First and Second Class Sleeping and Dining Cars. +Third Class tickets are sold on this train with a small additional charge. ‡With 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class Cars and Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Mr. C. H. Yang, Managing Director, Peking-Hankow Line, Hankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road.

Shanghai

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